

# ARMY

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# NAVY

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FORCES.

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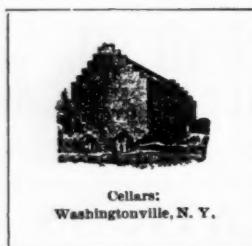
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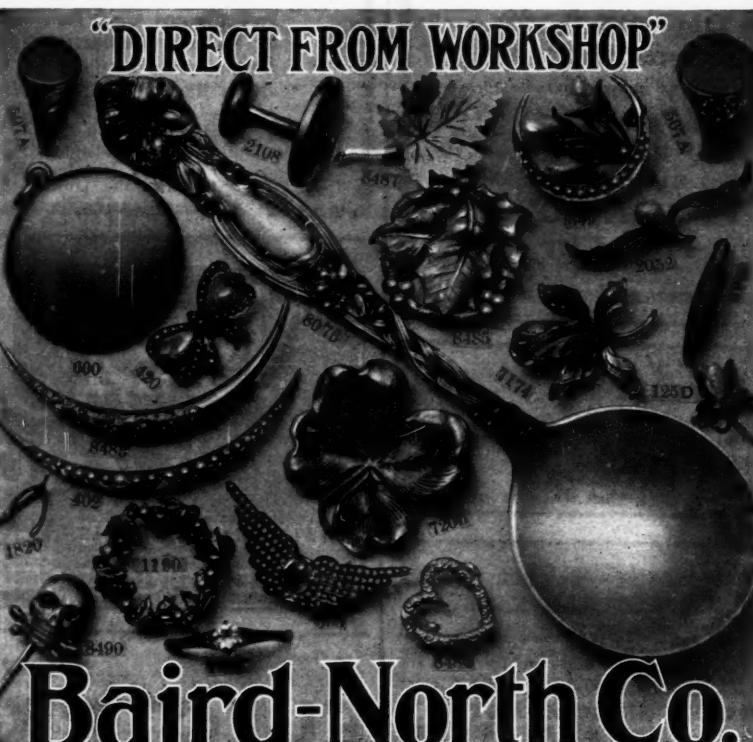
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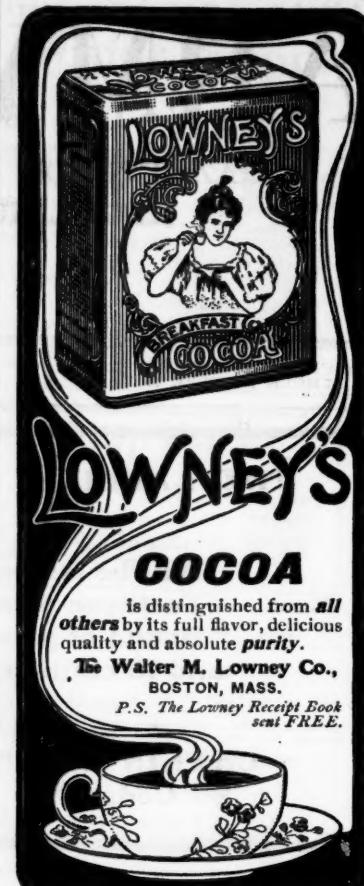


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The presence of two distinguished officers of the German Army, Lieut. Gen. Alfred von Lowenfeldt and Major Count von Schmettow, as personal representatives of the German Emperor at the unveiling in Washington November 19 of the statue of Frederick the Great presented by His Majesty to the American people, is an auspicious and gratifying incident. Both of these officers are lineal descendants of officers who served in several of Frederick's most important campaigns, and their participation in the unveiling exercises invests the occasion with a certain sentimental and historic interest which is peculiarly appropriate. General Lowenfeldt's desire that the unveiling of this statue of the great Prussian strategist in our National capital shall strengthen the already cordial relations between the German Empire and the United States will be earnestly reciprocated by the American people, and the message of friendship and good will which he bears to them from his sovereign will be received in the same generous spirit which animates it. Apart from the official mission which brings them to our shores, the visit of these accomplished soldiers will be specially welcome to their American brethren in the profession of arms, who will delight in honoring them with the hospitality to which their rank as well as their personal qualities entitle them. In the course of their contemplated inspection of West Point and several of the more important posts of the Army our welcome guests will observe many things to show how largely the United States has profited by the high development of the military art in Germany. They will discover also that while our military institutions are opposed to the maintenance of large standing armies, they are firmly based upon the principle that the United States Army, whatever its size, must be an Army of the highest efficiency, both in personnel and equipment, and that in striving for that condition we have gradually evolved a system of military education worthy of the serious consideration of European masters of the art of war. In behalf of the United States Army we extend a hearty welcome to these distinguished representatives of the Imperial Army of Germany, in full confidence that their visit will be thoroughly enjoyable, alike to themselves and the officers of the American military service.

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on Nov. 15 for the transportation from this country to the Philippine Islands of 25,000 tons of coal for the Navy. It was specified in the circular issued by the Department calling for bids on this transportation that the coal would be furnished by the Navy Department, but many bidders submitted proposals in which they offered to furnish the coal as well as transport it to Manila. Under a recent law it is provided that all supplies of the Government transported from this country to the Philippines must be taken in American bottoms unless the bids for this kind of transportation are excessive, in which event it is left to the head of the executive department for which the supplies are intended to contract, in his discretion, to have the supplies taken in foreign bottoms. The bids submitted for the transportation of the coal are as follows: Barber and Company, British Admiralty coal, according to quality, \$7.35 to \$7.50 a ton, to be carried in British bottoms; De Groot and Peck, 2,000 tons, from Philadelphia, at \$7 a ton or from Baltimore at \$7.50 a ton in American bottoms; John R. Livermore, \$6 a ton, to carry 5,000 tons in British bottoms; Hopkins and Company, \$4.70 a ton, to carry the 25,000 tons in British steamers; Luckenbach, \$7.50 a ton, to carry 10,000 tons in American steamers; McCall and Company, \$4.23, to carry 25,000 tons in either American or foreign

steamers; Atlantic Transport Company, 9,000 tons in an American steamer at \$7 a ton; Philip Ruprecht, \$6.50 a ton to carry 5,000 tons in an American sailing ship; the Davis Coal and Coke Company, 25,000 tons of its Elk Garden coal at \$6.93 a ton, and Arthur Sewell and Company, of Bath, Me., \$6.50 a ton, to carry 8,000 tons. No award has yet been made, but it was particularly noticeable that few of the bidders complied with the requirements of the circular inviting bids.

We are glad to see that Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., has come to the defence of the Russian General Stoessel, whose heroic defence of Port Arthur, which will be remembered as one of the most notable in history, has been made the occasion of much ignorant and hostile criticism on the theory that the leader of a forlorn hope should surrender when he finds the odds too heavily against him. As Captain Mahan so well and so forcibly says: "There appears to me a very general failure on the part of the public to recognize that, appealing as is the misery of these brave soldiers to our every sentiment of humanity, they are not dying—have not died—in vain. Whatever the upshot, they have given their lives, or are still giving their endurance, not merely to save a barren fortress, but to hold in check, by the imperious necessity laid upon the enemy to reduce the place, a body of foes, in army and in fleet, whose hands would otherwise be at the throats of Kuropatkin or Vladivostok. It is no idle sentiment of military punctilio, but the strong demands of a military situation that justify, nay compel, the resistance, which, whatever may hereafter befall, will cover Stoessel and his troops with undying honor. And in view of such suffering, shall those who have in it no part save sympathy, rising little above idle sentiment, advocate interference, as we hear from time to time? Have not the men who have done what Kuropatkin and Stoessel and their valiant soldiers have done, a right to demand 'hands off' till their Government asks interposition? I am no partisan in this matter; so far as I could understand the situation, Japan had no recourse but to declare war, and at the moment she did. But unless the paramount interests or the national honor of other nations are at stake, they have no right to interfere; least of all we might say, one which, within the memory of numbers of us still living has twice seen the shadow of intervention looming over our righteous quarrel. Let there be fair play."

President Roosevelt's definite announcement that John Hay will continue in the cabinet as Secretary of State throughout the four year term beginning March 4, 1905, will be hailed with unqualified approval by all who have studied Mr. Hay's official career since he was placed at the head of the State Department by the late President McKinley. It is generally recognized that the Spanish War of 1898 marked the beginning of a new and important epoch in American statecraft and diplomacy. From the negotiations following the close of that war the United States entered into changed relations with the other great powers of the world and assumed responsibilities the honorable discharge of which required in the State Department a diplomat of the very highest order of ability. That John Hay has completely fulfilled that requirement is frankly recognized, not merely by his own countrymen, but by many of the shrewdest of European observers, who pronounce him the equal of any living statesman. His conduct of the many important negotiations in which our Government has engaged since he entered the cabinet has not only enormously increased the prestige of the United States throughout the world, but has given to other nations an assurance of the sincerity and fairness of American purpose and policy which has immeasurably strengthened the amicable relations between their governments and our own. The country could have spoken no better fortune for President Roosevelt during the full term for which he was elected November 8 than that he might retain at the head of his cabinet the broad-minded patriot and statesman who now occupies and honors that exalted office.

In view of the resentment with which the daily press of Canada generally regards every suggestion looking to closer relations between Great Britain and the United States, it is positively refreshing to hear a sane Canadian expression from the opposite standpoint. Such an expression comes from the Canadian Military Gazette in an article forcibly urging the manifold advantages of Anglo-Saxon unity. The Gazette does not advocate a complete merger or a formal treaty, but favors a drawing together politically of the two great world powers for purposes of mutual defense and progress, saying in part: "How can any man not altogether thoughtless fail to appreciate in some measure the enormous benefits accruing, not only to the two countries themselves, but to the world at large, from such a sympathetic union, and how can any man, however thoughtful, grasp its full significance? The British Empire stands for four hundred millions of people; the Empire of the United States—for since its acquisition of Costa Rica and the Philippines, and its suzerainty over Cuba we must accord it that imperial title—stands for one hundred millions more, a third of those who tread this earth. We have heard of a billion dollar trust; here is a half billion combination of human beings, a power almost approaching the infinite. Not alone in population but in territory and wealth they stand equally pre-eminent, and a

combination of all the other powers, white, black and yellow, would be powerless to lower the Jack and Old Glory. Such a combination then means the peace of the world, the opportunity for its full development in this age of rapid progress, in which the average of comfort and happiness is higher than ever before."

An effective illustration of the folly of authorizing the construction of important public work without providing means for constructing it appears in that clause of the present naval appropriation act which authorizes the building of two naval colliers to be constructed at navy yards, one on the Atlantic coast, the other on the Pacific coast. The one prescribed for the Atlantic will be built at the New York Navy Yard, and now that the battleship Connecticut has been launched, and a suitable slip and overhead crane facilities are available, work on the vessel will doubtless begin at an early day. No provision, however, was made in the naval appropriation act for equipping any other yard for building vessels so large as the collier, and although the Mare Island Navy Yard has been designated for this work, there is at present no suitable building slip or overhead crane facilities at that yard, and the present shipbuilding plant will require alterations and additions. It will therefore be impracticable to undertake the actual work of construction of a collier at the Mare Island yard until suitable provision has been made for equipping this navy yard for such work. It was doubtless due to an oversight on the part of Congress that it authorized the construction of an important naval vessel in a district where there are no adequate facilities for such work, but that is just the trouble. It was an oversight which should not have happened and which should have been rendered impossible by a thorough knowledge of the capacity and limitations of every navy yard owned by the Government.

It seems to us that those who are endeavoring to settle the contest between Russia and Japan are more likely to stir up strife. We certainly should resent such an interference in our affairs as some of the newspaper diplomats propose, and we cannot see how any great and independent power can be expected to submit to it. It is quite within the probabilities, therefore, that the Russian Ambassador to the United States, Count Cassini, is correctly reported when he is quoted as saying: "Russia will pursue the war in the Far East to the bitter end, that is, until Russia has conquered." Continuing Count Cassini said: "Russia can no more admit of interference than Great Britain could in the Transvaal or than could the United States in her war with Spain. Where the prestige of a country is at stake, all other considerations are and must be put aside. Some people may think that financial difficulties will influence Russia to end hostilities. Such an opinion is based on the false assumption of Russia's financial resources. There is no doubt whatever that Russia, whose annual income exceeds one milliard of dollars, cannot be influenced in her attitude toward the outcome of the war by the amount of war expenditures." The proposition to interfere proceeds upon the assumption that the war is a causeless and useless one and certainly neither of the belligerents can be expected to accept this view of the matter.

Our Army at its present strength, something less than 60,000 men, is but little more than a fourth as large as the grand army of civilian employees of the Government who, on October 1, numbered 271,169 persons, not counting ambassadors, ministers, consuls and others on foreign service. The members of this enormous force are much better paid on the average than officers and men of the Army, but they are not a bit more patriotic, more law-abiding or more respectful to established authority. Yet if anybody, soldier or civilian, were to insinuate that this grand army of office holders was a menace to peace, order and American institutions, his friends would laugh at him. And those friends might turn around and in the next breath solemnly declare that the Regular Army 60,000 strong, was a peril to the Republic! It is not only queer, but insufferably ridiculous.

Acting under instructions issued by Rear Admiral Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the bureau has devised a series of instructions for trial trips of naval ships which is a long advance over the former "hit-or-miss" style of carrying out a full speed trial of a new vessel in free route. Under the new method every officer's duties are carefully noted, and the exact position to be taken by every one connected with a trial trip is carefully and succinctly recorded, obviating the many mistakes and errors of the past. The Colorado, West Virginia and several smaller craft have been tested under this system and it is found to operate smoothly and well. Lieut. Comdr. W. W. White, U.S.N., is the officer under whose direction this improvement has been inaugurated.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department of the detachment from the command of the European Squadron of Rear Admiral Jewell, who has been granted leave of absence for one year, after which he will be placed on the retired list. This action was taken upon the cabled request of Admiral Jewell, who also has permission to remain abroad for one year. He was detached Nov. 19.

In an excellent article on "The Foundation of an Army," published in the *Journal of the United States Infantry Association*, Capt. Charles P. Stivers, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., takes the ground that the working weapon of an army is the ration upon which the nation must depend in offensive or defensive warfare. He holds, therefore, that it is of the first importance that officers as well as men should know how to make the best possible use of it. As one step toward that end he suggests that a course in dietetics and food chemistry be established at the Military Academy and at the various schools of instruction throughout the Army. In addition he would favor the establishing of a school for cooks and bakers in connection with the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth with an instructor, who should be a practical cook capable of giving a series of lectures, and such other instruction as may be desired to the student officers, as well as giving practical and theoretical instruction to the men constituting the classes. A four months' course of the character described would, in the opinion of Captain Stivers, soon develop in the Army a large body of competent cooks capable of teaching the enlisted men how to make the ration and thus contribute directly to their contentment and efficiency. "Until some such means are provided," says Captain Stivers, "the individual officer must seek for himself the necessary knowledge on this subject, and when our officers are fully awake to the fact that, while all are necessary, beans and beef are better than bullets toward the making of an efficient Army, they will, no doubt, seek this desirable and necessary information." In commenting upon the recommendation of Captain Stivers, Capt. Preston Brown, U.S.A., remarks: "Every officer should undergo rigid instruction in the cooking of the ration, and should be able to skilfully plan for its use during the period for which drawn. He should be able to train and direct his own cooks, and do it with the same care and skill that he devotes to the development of material for non-commissioned officers. The Infantry and Cavalry school is the place where young officers should receive this instruction, and its curriculum should be extended to include this important subject."

The Navy Department has recently received from Mr. Poehlman of San Francisco an interesting communication which has attracted considerable attention around the Department. It concerns the armament of the cruisers Charleston, Milwaukee and St. Louis. Mr. Poehlman contends that these cruisers should carry heavier guns. He has compared these vessels to vessels of like displacement, the Brooklyn for example, and he finds that the comparison is to the disadvantage of the newer vessels. It is pointed out that a cruiser of the Charleston type cannot engage successfully a vessel of the Brooklyn type. The latter ship has less displacement but a more powerful battery, heavier armored deck, practically equal speed, and carries torpedoes. Mr. Poehlman compares the vessels as follows: The Brooklyn has a displacement of 9,215 tons, the Charleston of 9,600 tons; the Brooklyn a speed of 21.90 knots actually made, the Charleston 22 knots, estimated; the Brooklyn's main battery has eight 8-inch guns and twelve 5-inch guns; the Charleston has a main battery of fourteen 6-inch guns; the Brooklyn's torpedo tubes number four, the vessels of the Charleston class carry no torpedo tubes. The contrast is equally striking in the armored deck of the two classes; the Brooklyn class has slope deck of 6-inch and a flat deck of 3-inch; the Charleston slope 3-inch and flat 2-inch. It is pointed out that having insufficient speed for a modern scout these vessels can only act as cruisers. To be in any way efficient as cruisers each should, in the opinion of naval officers, carry at least two 10-inch guns in her main battery to enable her to inflict damage on a stronger antagonist or avoid defeat by cruiser of her own class more heavily armed. Although these vessels have advanced considerably and it would cost a good deal to make the changes in them, some officers feel that it would be in the interest of economy and the improvement of the Navy if these vessels were provided with stronger batteries.

Major Eben Swift, 12th U.S. Cavalry, in an admirable address introductory to the Course in Military Art at the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in September of the present year, reminded the student officers that, from humble beginnings some twenty-three years ago, the school has developed from a kindergarten into a university with a staff class representing nearly every corps and regiment of the Army, each member bearing the certificate of his commanding officer that the best man is sent. Taking into account the duties of officers, Major Swift divided them into two classes—those conducted indoors, which consist of map problems and map maneuvers, and those conducted in the open which include staff rides or terrain exercises and maneuvers—which he discussed separately in the order named. "Our goal," said Major Swift in conclusion, "is the leading of troops; our ambition is to learn the art of commanding men. The wars of our day have changed in character. No longer waged in the name of religion or to satisfy the jealousies of reigning houses they now result from great national movements, aims and ambitions. The consolidation of nations on racial lines makes greater the national interests involved and probably adds to the bitterness of

war. The advance of civilization may not be an unmixed blessing to humanity. It makes new conditions necessary to national existence. Such are a market for surplus products, work for all workers, room for the overflow of population. In meeting these conditions diverse interests will clash and war will result, with ever increasing skill and ever growing armies and navies. Whether the wars for the rights of colonization and trade will reach us in our day, is hard to say. We may be sure, however, that greater efforts than ever before will be made to attain the ends of war and that the problems of military men will be correspondingly great."

The *New York Times*, with a display of unfairness we should not have expected of it, is endeavoring to prejudice in advance the unfortunate burros whose deportation to the Philippines by way of the Army transport Dix has been decreed. It says: "It is the purpose to make them bear the burdens of the army, to which task the native carabao has proved unequal. But army officers who know the nature of the burro will await developments with interest. Knowing that every attribute of the highest civilization is required in the successful management of a burro they wonder how a mere Filipino, unfit for self-government, will fare with one of them. Be it known that the burro has a mind of his own. If he so desires he will bear a pack load as heavy as himself and a big man on top of that, and go jogging up mountain trails for hours at a time. If his mind be bent contrariwise, however, he will not bear the weight of a pin for two minutes, and neither the persuasion of soft or hard words, nor of a knotted club, will move him. As the sun rises when he is on the trail he will sound his bugle blast. It is a call for attention, for if his wants be neglected for even half an hour he will decide that he has been treated with inconsiderateness and will take a few hours off to think it over. Further, when the sun approaches the meridian the chosen leader of the pack carriers will take his bearings by the shadows, or in some other way, pick out the camping place, sound his bugle, and turn off the trail, and every burro will echo his call and follow him. Even so, when the sun is setting he will choose his resting place, and his wise human master will be properly obedient. Of such textures are the legends of the burro. One may well wonder what the untutored Filipino will do if put in charge of him."

To those familiar with the general purpose of the United States Navy League, the formation of a section of that organization in London will be highly gratifying. The Navy League is still in its infancy and the educational movement to which it is devoted has not yet been fully instituted, but it is growing steadily, and the objects it has in view are so strongly supported by popular sentiment that the ultimate success of the undertaking seems assured. Capt. Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., naval attaché to the American Embassy in London, in a letter approving the formation of a section of the League in that city, says: "The Navy League of the United States is in its infancy, but has done already a great deal to call the attention of our countrymen to the necessity of a strong, efficient Navy for the nation. The Navy question rises beyond political lines, and both parties seem in a measure to realize its necessity. Very great apathy on the subject exists, and the stimulus afforded by the sympathy and support of our countrymen abroad will add very much to the success of the league and the cause it advocates. I believe our countrymen abroad can look at such subjects from a broader, keener point of view than those at home, because they are in a position to compare naval matters and see the necessity, which those who have not used or crossed the great waters cannot be expected to do. In a popular Government like ours the source of all legislation and national movement comes from the people, and such organizations as the Navy League give expression as well as serve as a means of information upon this great subject."

One of the minor features of the annual report of the Bureau of Ordnance and Fortification, a synopsis of which we published last week, is a definite statement as to the official status of the Langley aerodrome. The report states that in view of the great utility of such a device, if a practical success, the board on November 9, 1898, made an allotment of \$25,000 for the construction, development and test of an aerodrome to be made under Doctor Langley's direction, and that in accordance with an agreement a second allotment of equal amount was made on December 18, 1899. Owing to the difficulty in procuring a suitable motor the machine was not ready for trial until October 7, 1903, and the test on that day failed because of an accident which temporarily disabled the machine. On December 8, 1903, a further test was made, but by a mishap which the witnesses could not understand, the machine was wrecked in the launching. On March 4, 1904, the board announced that it was "not prepared to make an additional allotment at this time for continuing the work," whereupon Doctor Langley requested that arrangements be made for a distribution of the aerodrome material procured jointly from funds allotted by the board and by the Smithsonian Institution. Doctor Langley was informed that all of the material would be left in his possession and available for any future work that he might be able to carry on in connection with the problem of mechanical flight. This arrangement will enable Doctor Langley to resume his experiments whenever the Government,

through any of its various branches, supplies the necessary funds.

Speaking of the possibility of war with Russia the Army and Navy Gazette says: "If there is any one point in which we may be said to be specially ready, it is in the State of the Indian army, and the magnificent fighting material we have available there. War is, indeed, 'the breath of the nostrils' of these warlike races, and it is only at peace that they repine." "A most magnificent martial spirit pervades all ranks and all classes," we are further told by Major Gen. Sir Edwin Collen; "the native soldier is most obedient, most willing, most capable of undergoing great privations when necessity arises, and most eager to follow his officers, whom he believes in." This native army is stiffened by the pick of the British army, 74,170 men, soldiers of the average age, probably of 25 or 26 years. The native troops number 157,741, besides 24,842 reserves and 44,500 auxiliary forces besides 32,000 British volunteers; a grand total of 333,253. These native armies had their origin in the detachments of watchmen of the factories and forts employed by the East Indian Company. As Sir Philip Francis said in his speech against Warren Hastings, the progress of the company had been "from factories to forts, from forts to fortifications, from fortifications to garrisons, from garrisons to armies, and from armies to conquests." The native forces are, roughly speaking, about two-thirds Hindu and one-third Mahomedan. It is interesting to note that this native army is essentially a married army, the wives and families usually living at the men's villages, 30 per cent. of the regiment being allowed to go home during the leave season. It is an orderly army and what is called military "crime" is marked by its absence.

Another instance of the hardship to which German-born citizens of the United States expose themselves by returning to Germany without first making sure of their rights and status under German law appears in the case of William Mall, a prosperous merchant, of Aurora, Ill. He has written to his relatives that while visiting his native town in Germany a few weeks ago he was seized and impressed into the Army, notwithstanding the fact that he produced papers clearly establishing his American citizenship. The reports add that Mall's relatives will appeal to the United States Government to intercede in his behalf, but whether anything can be accomplished in that way is extremely doubtful. The German Government has steadfastly held that a German subject of the age which makes him liable to military service does not acquire any exemption of that liability by becoming an American citizen, and that if he afterwards re-enters the German Empire he is liable to seizure and impressment into the Army. When distinctions have been made in favor of such citizens temporarily sojourning in Germany they have been merely acts of courtesy on the part of the German Government at the request of the United States. Obviously the safe course for the German-born citizen of the United States who desires to revisit the Fatherland is to assure himself beforehand by correspondence or otherwise that his temporary presence there will not be seized upon as an opportunity to force him to perform the military service which he came to America to avoid.

Dr. Kin, a Christian Chinese female physician, now in this country, is quoted as saying: "The Chinese for 2,000 years have been keepers of the peace. It is their nature. Of course, the Japanese may arm them, drill them, and teach them all the arts of war, but if the Chinese nature can thus be metamorphosed in thirty or forty years it would be a miracle. On the other hand, Japan has shown what an Oriental nation can do when it must fight, and that may lend color to the 'yellow peril' idea. As a matter of fact, the Japanese are now drilling the Chinese all over the country, very quietly, but very thoroughly. Japan's success is an excellent thing, for it may teach other nations, which have regarded China as their prey, to leave us alone. As it is now, however, the opium trade and the various foreign concessions have demonstrated that the 'yellow peril' is not comparable to the 'white disaster.'

In pursuance of its fixed policy of giving a fair hearing to both sides to the controversy over the sale of beer and light wines at Army post exchanges, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* publishes without comment the following extract from the annual report of Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippine Division: "Under the canteen system more men will remain in the post, keep better dressed, have more money and more self-respect. The young recruit will be less liable to become a drunkard, as he will not be brought in contact with the low dives that flourish in the near vicinity of military posts when prohibition rules on the reservation."

Orders have been cabled to Panama advising Rear Admiral Goodrich, commanding the Pacific squadron, of the reported attempt at a revolution and giving him discretion to postpone his departure for South American waters until he thinks the situation is entirely quiet.

Examinations were begun at the Washington Navy Yard on Nov. 19 for candidates for 2d lieutenant in the Marine Corps, designations for which were announced some time ago.

The Home Magazine of Minneapolis in its November issue says: "Every few weeks some Army officer presents new illustrations of the evils of abolishing the Army canteen, according to his judgment, because where the canteen does not exist, saloons near Army posts are sure to flourish and debauch the soldiers. We have heard such childish arguments until they are tiresome. Why should the great American Army fear the attacks of the saloon? We have laws forbidding the location of saloons within certain distances of schools and churches; can it not be made illegal for a saloon to be within three miles of a fort, or Army post, and a penal offense for a saloonist to sell liquor to a soldier, or a serious infraction of discipline for a soldier to drink liquor while in the Service? Is the Government so helpless that in order to mitigate the evils of the saloon, Uncle Sam must get down in the gutter himself?—or the subway? Instead of more 'Dutch courage,' let the soldiers have full rations and self-control." The chief difficulty with this proposition is that its adoption would necessitate an amendment of the Constitution to establish a despotism in the United States by giving the National Government absolute control over the territory now governed by State laws. It would be interesting to observe the result of an attempt on the part of the War Department to apply this proposed rule to the forts within the territory of the city of New York, for example. The "childish argument" is in such a display of ignorance of fundamental facts as this periodical makes. It is on a par with most of the current discussion about the canteen in newspapers which, in the attempt to apply their pet theories, insist upon ignoring, not only human nature, but, as in this case, the relations between the Federal Government and citizens over whom it has only a limited control. Where is the authority found for penalizing a liquor dealer for selling liquor to a soldier or for punishing a soldier for drinking liquor off the Government reservation? Congress went to the limit of its authority when it forbade the sale of liquor on territory governed by United States laws.

Designations were made this week by the President of civilians to take the examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army. As has already been stated only four of the six leading military colleges in this country selected to nominate candidates for examination have made such nominations. The colleges with the names of the young men nominated are as follows: St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., Benjamin Mart Bailey, principal; John M. Hanford, alternate. Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., Ralph Bernard Claggett, principal; D. Cecil Pearson, alternate. South Carolina Military Academy, Citadel, Charleston, S.C., Charles Manly Drummond, principal; George Walker White, alternate. Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., William E. C. Washburne, principal. Besides these names the President has selected the following young men to take the examination. Those selected for the Artillery will be required to take the special examination by General Orders of this year:

For the Infantry Arm—Edmund C. Waddill, Virginia; Clarence T. Wright, New York; Lewis Carleton Leftwich, Texas; Charles W. McClure, Illinois; Pickens E. Woodson, Texas.

For the Artillery Arm—Alfred I. Harrington, Connecticut; John H. Ellerson, Virginia; Roger Merrill, Massachusetts; Fred A. Gardner, Michigan; Douglas C. Handy, Maryland; Thomas Duncan, Pennsylvania; John L. Holcombe, Virginia; Eugene I. Browder, Kentucky; Hewitt L. Wells, Michigan.

Alternates—Frank H. Phipps, Jr., Frank Horton, Iowa; Thomas J. Laton, New Hampshire; William T. Carpenter, California; A. Elliott Brown, New Jersey; Isaac L. Anderson, Pennsylvania.

Moncure D. Conway, in his "Autobiography," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., makes a very impressive appeal for the establishment of peace among nations, and proposes "that the friends of peace and justice shall insist on a demand that every declaration of war shall be regarded as a sentence of death by one people on another, and shall be made only after a full and formal judicial inquiry and trial, at which the accused people shall be fairly represented. This," he says, "was suggested to me by my old friend, Professor Newman, who remarked that no war in history had been preceded by a judicial trial of the issue. The meanest prisoner cannot be executed without a trial. A declaration of war is the most terrible of sentences: it sentences a people to be slain and mutilated, their women to be widowed, their children orphaned, their cities burned, their commerce destroyed. The real motives of every declaration of war are unavowed and unavowable: let them be dragged into the light! No war would ever occur after a fair judicial trial by a tribunal in any country open to its citizens." This is all very well, but who are to constitute the court and who is to enforce its decrees? Is the accused to be brought into court after the American method, or is he to be condemned in his absence as in France?

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the Signal Corps post at Fort Myer, Va., to Omaha Barracks, where the main post of instruction of the corps will hereafter be located. This change was decided upon after conferences between the Chief of Staff and the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Fort Omaha is to be arranged for the occupation there of four companies of the Signal Corps. It is intended that there shall be there located the general school of instruction for the enlisted men in signaling, telegraphing, telephoning, ballooning, etc. There will also be established, in efficient condition, field telegraph trains, balloon trains, and other special apparatus needed for field communications in time of war. It is probable that the quarters at Fort Myer vacated by the Signal Corps will be assigned to the Quartermaster's Department for storage purposes, and that the quartermaster's depot at St. Asaph, Va., will be abandoned.

In a letter addressed to Brig. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, General, U.S.A., and dated Sept. 29, 1904, Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding Department of the Visayas, Iloilo, Panay, P.I., says: "It is always a gratification to a man's family to know that when the end came he met it bravely. A case recently occurred in this department which should be made known. Sergt. Arthur Menicke, Hospital Corps, was on duty with the 14th Infantry, and no surgeon being available at the

moment he was sent with a company of scouts after Bulacan in Samar. About twenty-five miles from the post (Camp Connell) they ran into an ambush, and although taken at great disadvantage, the young officer handled his men well and killed fifteen of the enemy. In the hand to hand fight Sergeant Menicke was pierced through the side with a bolo. While a first aid dressing was being applied to his wounds, in hopes of saving him, the sergeant's eye fell on a wounded scout lying next to him, in the narrow trail, and noticing that the tourniquet on the scout's leg was loose, this sergeant had the sand to reach out with his free hand and tighten the bandage on the scout. As the sergeant must have known he (himself) was bleeding to death, it was an exhibition of nerve worth making known to his people."

France is about to begin the construction of its largest cruiser, the displacement tonnage being 14,300 tons, which compares with the 13,562 tons of the exceptionally large Ernest Renan. The new ship, however, is to be the longest cruiser yet projected, being 528 feet, with a beam of 70 feet 3 inches. It is intended that the new cruiser shall have a speed of 24 knots, and the power necessary for this speed—40,000 horsepower—is also the greatest put in a warship; but three screw-propellers are being fitted. The armament is greater than in the preceding French cruisers, the heaviest guns in which—four in number—are only of 7.6-inch caliber. In this new ship it is proposed to place two 9.4-inch guns and sixteen 6.4-inch quick-firers. A new feature in the French ship is that eight 2.5-inch guns will be added to the machine gun installation. The ammunition supply will be greater, and it is intended to give the vessel a greater coal capacity, so that on the displacement given the vessel may steam 7,000 miles at 10 knots, or 1,100 at full speed, while with the extra supply usual in all warships the radius will be 12,000 and 17,000 miles at these respective speeds. The main belt will be 8 inches thick, tapering to 3 3/4 inches forward and 2 1/4 inches aft.

In answer to a question as to whether the joint resolution of March 3, 1863, was still in force and effect, and if so, whether this resolution, in giving sea pay to the officer assigned to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, authorizes the full Army pay provided for officers of the Navy by the personnel act of March 3, 1890, it has been decided that Rear Admiral B. H. McCalla is entitled to pay at the rate of \$7,500 per annum while in command of the navy yard at Mare Island and if a rear admiral of the nine higher numbers. This is the full pay of a major general of the Army and the pay to which he would be entitled if he was on duty. The question was raised by Paymr. David Potter, U.S.N.

Recent letters received in Washington are to the effect that the health of the Asiatic Fleet was never better, the usual fevers and other acclimating diseases having been conspicuous by their absence for several months past. The health of the marines on duty in the Far East is also stated to be excellent. Taken altogether the Navy is to be congratulated on the efficient showing of our forces on duty in the East. No little credit is due, it may be added, to the care and attention bestowed by the medical officers on duty in that part of the world. The enlisted man is rapidly developing a faculty for taking care of himself better than his predecessors.

There will be a distinguished gathering at the Annapolis-West Point football game to be played at Franklin Field on November 26. Boxes have been sold to ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary of War Lamont; Generals Chaffee, Miles, Brooke, Grant, Ainsworth, Humphrey and Mills of the Army; Generals Roe and Griffin; the Presidential party, foreign attaches and members of the Legations. The boxes sold by the University of Pennsylvania brought \$5,700. Tickets for the game were mailed from West Point on Thursday, Nov. 17, and many requests for tickets were received too late.

A Philippine correspondent says: "Is there anything in what I saw referred to in one of the Service papers about doing away with the dress uniform? I hope not. What would an officer stationed in a cool climate do for something to wear in the evening, at informal dinners and functions, where both the Service and full dress uniforms would be out of place? He would be forced to adopt some civilian garb, would he not? Out here we have the white uniform which is all right for this climate."

Secretary of War Taft has disapproved the recommendation of the retiring board in the case of Dr. A. H. Appel of the Medical Department of the Army and has directed that he be ordered to the Philippine Islands for duty. The board recommended that Dr. Appel be placed on the retired list because of physical disability. Some serious flaws in the proceedings of the board were discovered at the War Department and the Secretary directed that they be set aside and that Dr. Appel be sent to the Philippines for duty.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the information that the battleships Oregon and Wisconsin, the cruiser Cincinnati, the torpedo-boat destroyer Decatur and the collier Sterling, of the Asiatic Squadron, have arrived at Manila and are making preparations for the maneuvers called for by recent orders from the Secretary, under command of Rear Admiral Folger.

The Navy Department is informed by cable from Cavite of the departure from that port of the Alexander en route for Guam, where she will deliver a cargo of coal and other stores for the garrison at that distant point. At last accounts the men and officers at Guam were in good condition.

The first half of the Army Register went to the printer this week, and from all indications the book will be ready for distribution in January. The changes and innovations made in the Register have already been noted in the JOURNAL.

The Department has decided that the smaller vessels of the Navy shall hold their annual target practice during the coming season in St. Joseph's Bay, some hundred miles to the eastward of Pensacola.

#### NEW FIGHTING MACHINES.

Broughton Brandenburg in an article on "New Fighting Machines" in Everybody's Magazine for November says: "An incident which shows to what extent continental experts take their tips from their American contemporaries was the suspension of the adoption of the Luger pistol by several of the European armies as a result of the protest of the army officers in the Philippines against the Luger or the automatic Colt's. Many of these officers in letters to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said: 'Give us a bullet that will stop,' and argued for large caliber at the expense of rapidity and accuracy of fire. It was merely the prejudice of men who had been on the Western frontier posts in favor of the old style .44. They had not tried a small caliber pistol, but were convinced that it would be merely a useless toy. The foreign experts promptly concluded that the American officers had tried the Luger and the Colt's and suspended the adoption of the Luger until they learned that the outcry was without experimental basis.

"There is small future for the automatic rifle, however, as the Italian invention which fired one hundred shots in eight seconds was persistently declined by the great armies, on the ground that a soldier could with it fire in a short space of time far more ammunition than he could carry in a day's march. If an army were equipped with automatic rifles, an ammunition mule would be needed for every man to give the automatic gun any advantage over the magazine gun.

"On the morning of the 4th of May, 1898, two men met for breakfast in the Army and Navy Club in London. One was a retired admiral, considered one of the foremost naval authorities in Europe, and the other was high in the Admiralty.

"'Do you remember,' said the retired admiral, 'that at the time of the Venezuela agitation we sat at this same table and speculated on the probable value of the American Navy in an action against one or more of our fleets, and you remarked that there was not a European navy which could not bash the American ships into splinters, because their ships were run on the same principle as dry-goods emporiums, and because there was hardly a true sailor of American birth left in their service?'

"'Yes, I said so,' answered the other. 'What else can you expect? The men do as they please aboard ship and the officers connive to make every cruise a junket. The mere fact that they have excellent craft, mechanically, and fine ordnance, is not going to win them a fight even with Spain.'

"'And do you remember,' continued the admiral, 'that I said that I had some opportunities of seeing the inside of American naval affairs, and that anyone who mistook seeming carelessness for indifference and laxity was mistaken, that things which we worry about come naturally to the American at first hand, and that there was more dash in an American squadron than in that of any other nation, not excepting our own?'

"'Well,' replied the Admiralty man, 'that is about what you said; but so far as I am concerned I have found no occasion to change my opinion in the least.'

"'You have not, eh? Pray look at that.'

"The admiral thrust across the table under his friend's nose a copy of the Telegraph, containing an account of Dewey's victory at Manila.

"That one splendid feat reversed the estimate of the world concerning American naval prowess and strength in fighting machines. Since then we have continued the work of building up a navy that, while it will only place us in the notch of third naval power of the world, has in it a mechanical fitness that none but the informed fully appreciate. Every naval victory which the Japanese win in the present war with Russia reflects credit on the naval constructors of the United States; for Japanese designers took their cues from our methods, many of their ships have been built in the United States, and even those built in England are on American plans from wireless spar to boiler tubing."

As an evidence that we lead the world in gun building, Mr. Brandenburg cites the case of the Brown wire-wound gun, of which a man described as a close friend and adviser of the great gun-builder Krupp, said: "No one but an American could devise and execute so wonderful a thing. Also no government but the American would be so foolish as to allow its best fighting machines to be copied by any or all other nations."

Mr. Brandenburg adds: "Nothing in the Krupp, Hontoria, Canet or other gun-shops compares with the Brown wire-wound gun, just as they have nothing which equals the spiteful little Arisika field-gun, of which there are 874 in the service of the Mikado's army—which circumstance the experts on the Yalu have said was the principal contributing factor in the steady forcing back on Mukden of the Russian army."

"Our new field-piece which is to replace the old 3.2-inch gun has many of the Arisika gun's good points and some things which the small Japanese engine of death has not. I should very much like to see them tested side by side, to ascertain if American ingenuity has not been equal to the occasion and if we are not still in the lead in field-pieces.

"On May 8 one Arisika gun annihilated, in seven shots, two sotnias of Russian troops more than a mile away. The discharges were two to one in comparison with the Russians' best rapid-firing guns and crack batteries. The caliber of the Arisika is 2.95, while the new American gun is barely one-twentieth of an inch more. The Arisika's carriage is light and narrow and there is no recoil-cylinder as in the American gun, groundbreaks being used instead to keep the gun from jumping back. Therefore the Japanese gun is more mobile, more suitable to being handled by men of slight body, but the question arises as to whether it is as desirable and as long-lived as the new American piece.

"Our new field-piece weighs fifteen pounds, which is a slight innovation, and carries either shrapnel or high explosive. The extreme effective range is about four and a half miles, in which we have trifling advantage over the Japanese, and target practice has shown that the degree of accuracy obtainable is nothing less than marvellous. 'She shoots like a squirrel-rifle,' said the old sergeant who was firing the first gun in her initial trials. Forty-five shots were fired at targets set at 1,000 and 2,500 yards, the first fifteen at the shorter distance, the second fifteen at the longer, and back to the shorter range for the last fifteen. The average time of the shots was four seconds apart and the percentage of hits was seventy odd. Experience has proved that the American Artilleryman does as well in action as in target practice; some experts say the Japanese does better, but be that as it may we are able to hold our own against the Arisika gun."

"So we have fine promise in great guns, satisfactory achievement in field guns, and in small arms there is something to gladden the patriot's heart."

"'Gentlemen,' said Major Gilfoyle, Inspector of Small

Arms Practice, U.S.A., speaking to a group of officers in the War Department some time since, 'this rifle is the best arm which has ever been carried by an American soldier or any other soldier,' and he held up a sample of the new Springfield rifle. That was before the tests at Fort Brown, and the tests proved his words to be true."

#### GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

We have too long delayed our notice of the work published by the Grafton Press entitled "A Biographical Memorial of General Daniel Butterfield, Including Many Addresses and Military Writings. Edited by Julia Lorrillard Butterfield." It is the loving tribute of a loyal wife to her soldier husband, and is a handsome specimen of the book-making art, containing several excellent portraits of General Butterfield with other illustrations. It appears in a limited edition of 400 copies for private distribution only, though the distinguished career of its subject would well entitle it to a more general publication. It is dedicated "to the survivors of the New York Twelfth Regiment; the Third Brigade; The First Division and the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac; also to the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland; all of which General Butterfield commanded during the Civil War." Besides holding the commands referred to in this dedication, General Butterfield was Chief of Staff to Hooker at Chancellorsville, and to Meade at Gettysburg where he was wounded and compelled to take a furlough. He was also wounded earlier in the war at Gaines's Mill when he commanded a brigade and won a medal of honor. During Sherman's campaign in Tennessee and Georgia, Butterfield was Chief of Staff to the 11th and 12th Army Corps in the campaign of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. His capacity for organization was shown as Chief of Staff and to him General Howard gives the credit in a letter dated March 12, 1904, "for organizing and re-organizing the ever-changing Army of the Potomac." It was under his administration while on Hooker's staff that the system of badges to distinguish the different corps was first adopted. Though the general was not a musician, to him is ascribed the music of the bugle call now used for taps. General Butterfield, who was able to sound the bugle, not liking the existing call, practised changes until he found one to suit him and had some one who understood musical notation write it out. The system of transportation in the field which the Japanese have found so effective is substantially that suggested by General Butterfield in a letter to Salmon P. Chase as early as Nov. 26, 1862; that of substituting pack mules for the heavy Army wagons. This change necessitated a great reduction in the amount of baggage which officers considered essential to their comfort and there was a corresponding amount of opposition to it. But, as General Butterfield said in his argument in favor of it, "The dead weight of wagons and material necessary to their repairs to be hauled is saved. The compulsory transportation will do what orders have failed to do—reduce the traps and paraphernalia now carried by everybody."

The services of General Butterfield during the period of nearly six months in which he was Chief of Staff to the Army of the Potomac are recognized by Gen. Henry E. Tremain and others in letters appearing in this volume. General Sickles says: "I have never met his superior as an executive officer, always displaying quickness of perception, prompt decision and ready facilities for action." He came legitimately by this executive ability for he was the son of John Butterfield whose name is so intimately associated with the early development in this country of rapid and systematic transportation of passengers and freight.

There are many interesting anecdotes in this volume. Among them is the story of how President Lincoln met Senator Sumner when he came to complain that Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton had been put under the order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, who was his junior in rank. After Senator Sumner had stated his complaint, this colloquy occurred between him and Mr. Lincoln as reported by General Butterfield who was present:

"You say, Mr. Senator, that they are both brigadier generals?"

"Yes; and General Saxton is the ranking officer."

"Will it be entirely satisfactory to you, Mr. Senator, and all our friends, and General Saxton, if the ranking officer is in command?"

"Perfectly so, Mr. President."

"Very well," said Mr. Lincoln; "I will arrange it. I will have General Gillmore made a major general." I could not repress a smile. It was hard to keep from laughing at the quick response and the prompt action of the President in taking the senator upon his proposition and thus meeting it. The expression of the Senator I shall never forget. It was of discomfiture and dissatisfaction most marked.

"Is there anything further?" said the President.

"Nothing, sir," said Mr. Sumner with great dignity.

"Good morning, Senator," said the President, and Mr. Sumner retired."

Another story is of the assault made upon Mr. Lincoln by the Princess Salm-Salm, a very beautiful woman, and other ladies who aided and abetted by General Sickles, insisted upon kissing the President on the occasion of one of his periodical visits to the Army of the Potomac. So it was that Lincoln was subjected to an unhappy quarter of an hour by his jealous wife. "No matter how strongly he protested his innocence, his good wife could not be quieted. 'But, mother, hear me,' the President pleaded. 'Don't mother me,' rejoined the angry spouse, 'and as for General Sickles, he will hear what I think of him and his lady guests. It was well for him that I was not there at the time'."

#### SMOKELESS POWDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Speaking of smokeless powders, "about which much has been said, and much more has been written, but nevertheless about which but little is really understood," the Journal of the United States Artillery, in quoting from the *Revue d'Artillerie* says: "Of recent years the charge has been made against chemical powders that they decompose at the end of a relatively short period and do not possess that indefinite stability, so to speak, of black powder. It is probably in consequence of some such experience that Austria-Hungary, after having adopted ecrasite as well as a great quantity of nitro-cellulose and nitro-glycerine powders of all forms, seems to be returning by degrees to mechanical powders by the recent adoption of nitrate of ammonium powders and explosives: ammonium and ammonal."

"Ammonium."—"Ammonium" is a powder consisting of a mixture of ammonium nitrate, carbon and some-

times sulphur and other substances. This powder, manufactured by Mayr and Roth at Felixdorf, produces little smoke and possesses great ballistic power, although only moderately quick. It is more difficultly inflammable than black powder; as it is also much less sensitive to mechanical influences, its manufacture, handling, and transportation are less dangerous.

"It is highly hydroscopic and should always be protected with great care from humidity. For this reason it is stored in air-tight barrels of a special make. Ritter system. That which is intended for filling cartridge cases is moulded in form of hollow cylinders which are then wrapped in paraffined paper, and besides, the cases are hermetically sealed.

"'Ammonium' is used satisfactorily in small arms and rapid-fire guns. \* \* \* Regulation of the use of 'Ammonium' is easier than in the case of black powder. \* \* \* It cannot produce spontaneous explosions, but a suitable proportion of ingredients gives a rate of combustion sufficient to obtain very great energy. The Austro-Hungarian navy uses 'Ammonium'."

Composition.—Ammonium nitrate, 37 per cent.; potassium nitrate, 49 per cent.; carbon, 14 per cent. And again: Ammonium nitrate, 85 per cent.; carbon, 15 per cent.

"We have already given some notes on ammonal, which has been quite recently adopted in Austria-Hungary for bursting charges of projectiles of the 10.5 cm. howitzer, and which will, perhaps, replace ecrasite. In it is seen for the first time the use of aluminum. Composition.—Ammonium nitrate, 84.5 per cent.; potassium, 1.5 per cent.; wood carbon, 8.0 per cent.; aluminum, 5.5 per cent.; barium nitrate, .5 per cent."

The readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may like to see this, as it certainly is a new departure and shews how far away we are as yet from a definite solution of the powder question.

A SUBSCRIBER.

#### MARRIAGE OF ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The comments on Army officers marrying recalls a story Professor Kendrick used to tell,

During the Mexican War he, then a captain of Artillery, rode over to headquarters, located in a Mexican town, to get his mail. After dismounting he gave way to a Volunteer soldier who, with only one leg and a pair of crutches, was hurrying from the hospital to get his mail. As the man turned away disappointed, Kendrick said: "Expecting a letter from your sweetheart?" "No, captain," said the soldier; "I have a wife and six children at home in the North."

"Good heavens," said Kendrick. "You have no business in the Army. If you were as brave as Julius Caesar and fought in every battle and was killed in the last victorious skirmish at the end of the war, your services would not be valuable enough to repay the country for the pensions your widow and children would receive. A married man should never volunteer until all the unmarried men are in the Army, and not then unless the country is in danger of a disastrous defeat."

The soldier replied: "I wish I had talked to you before I volunteered and I would now have two legs and be on my farm in Pennsylvania."

Kendrick said: "From your point of view you deserve great honor in volunteering to serve your country, but the Government is to blame for not refusing to take married men. It should educate our people to understand that modern wars are a question of dollars and cents. An unmarried soldier is simply a man lost and no future expense; but a married soldier killed, his children are pensioned for years and his widow for ever. A married soldier separated from his family is dissatisfied and apt to be a grumbler. An unmarried man is as well satisfied in one place as another."

It is doubtful if the professor's kindly hint not to marry ever prevented a cadet from marrying, although he occasionally added the following: "There is some feeling, especially in the Infantry and mounted corps, against married officers, and especially very young officers. Army ladies will tell you not to marry until you are a first lieutenant, and not then unless you can get a wife who can at least pay her own mess bill. A young officer will find it greatly to his advantage not to marry until he has gone out and served with his regiment, learned his duties, which are very different from service at West Point, established his reputation as an officer, fixed his habits, etc. If after eight or ten years' service he has saved a thousand dollars, clear of debt, he can then consider the subject of marrying."

Like all advice that is not paid for, it is not followed. Our officers marry on entering the Service, without serving with their regiment, and marry girls who cannot pay their own mess bills." Z.

#### PLEA FOR THE FROCK COAT.

Fort Clark, Texas, Oct. 26, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under date of Aug. 20 the Washington Evening Star publishes an article in which it states that the General Staff is considering a plan to reduce the number of uniforms for Army officers, proposing to cut the number down to two: a uniform for field service and one for dress occasions, the blouse of the latter uniform to be a composite affair to which could be attached shoulder straps or shoulder knots, as the occasion required; thus this blouse is to displace both the present full-dress frock and the dress blouse and, like other quack medicines, be a cure for all evils.

Don't you really think it would be rather a moth-eaten, sleep-in-your-clothes looking lot of officers whose very best dress is a rusty, musty, wrinkled blouse with a pair of shining shoulder straps attached? Think of being required to turn out in the presence of decent people on dress occasions in a make-shift blouse of this description. Do away with the present frock coat and the Army is robbed of its only real dignified garment. This frock will last nearly a life time, and as it only costs sixty or seventy dollars, I don't see where anything would be gained by changing it for something else now. Most of the officers have bought and paid for a full dress uniform since the last uniform order was published, and why should those who have thus complied with the order be expected to suffer this loss because there are others who have evaded the order? Every command in the United States should be inspected for all the uniforms and equipments that they are required by regulations to have, and if any officer complains of the expense, he should be removed from the evil influences of too much society, and be given a tour on a frontier post where he can rusticate for a couple of seasons and get square with his creditors. READER.

#### THE WARRANT MACHINIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Nov. 5 last, I noticed an abstract of the annual report of the Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering which dwells upon the importance of an efficient engineering personnel, states that the present condition of engineering in our Navy is a cause of grave anxiety, and raises the question: Where shall we obtain properly trained engineers when the present supply is exhausted?

It is now nearly six years since the grade of warrant machinist was created, a period long enough to demonstrate the fact that the warrant machinist occupies today a most important position in the engine room, and that with the increasing scarcity of engineer officers, his services become more and more indispensable. There has never been much praise bestowed on the warrant machinists for the able performance of their duties generally, or, as in several cases, for duties under most trying circumstances. There apparently does not exist a desire to advance or elevate their profession, for a profession is must be called, inasmuch as it involves an extensive knowledge of steam engineering; consequently champions for their cause are few, and they are left to struggle for themselves.

With the number of engineer officers reduced to sixty-six, as stated in your issue of Nov. 5 last, a great amount of efficient service must have been rendered by those warrant machinists who have filled the places vacated by the old Engineer Corps. In several cases the executive and minor duties of the engine room have devolved upon a warrant machinist only; there being either no engineer officer available, or the line officer detailed for duty in the engineer's department having only a limited knowledge of steam engineering, was dependent upon the warrant machinist for the preservation and operation of the machinery.

The number of line officers detailed for duty in the engine room who take hold earnestly in an endeavor to master their new duties and responsibilities is small, as there is a general dislike for engine room duty among them, and the possibility of establishing a new engineer corps, the nucleus of which would be furnished by these line officers is at present very doubtful. In the meantime the warrant machinist performs the duties of assistant engineer, and in several cases he is at the head of the engineer department on board ships, and it is safe to say that he performs all these duties to the satisfaction of his superiors. The Warrant Machinist Corps supplies our Navy with able and efficient engineers, consisting largely of men of education, who hold a license as assistant or chief engineer in the mercantile marine, and to whose care the machinery on board our warships can be entrusted as confidently as to the old engineer officers. They may not be so well versed in theoretical knowledge as the old engineers, but they are the men who keep the ponderous engines of our warships going; keep them in running order, and remedy their defects; in other words, they are the real engineers.

Take for instance all the machinists off, say a dozen, warships, send them to sea with engineer officers or line officers detailed for engine room duty only, and take the same number of ships manned by machinists only; let these ships make a cruise of say one year, and I have no doubt that at the end of the year the vessels manned by the machinists would be in better condition in regard to their machinery and in need of less repairs than the others, for the simple reason that the engine room was in charge of practical men.

Therefore the condition of engineering should not be a cause of anxiety. The warrant machinist has been, is to-day, and will continue to be a trained engineer, fully capable of executing the work entrusted to him. And since the warrant machinist is so closely associated with engineering work, would it not be more appropriate to give him a title more in conformity with his profession, than the one suggested by the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering? Would not the name of warrant engineer or artificer engineer be more becoming and indicative of his duties? And would it not be fair and just to put him on the same footing with the warrant officers in regard to promotion, shore duty and other privileges, which are now denied him?

Since the creation of their corps, the warrant machinists have performed a most strenuous duty at sea; only a few having enjoyed a short tour of shore duty. With the number of ships now going into commission, and those uncompleted, which will be commissioned shortly, the chances for shore duty are well nigh hopeless.

It is therefore earnestly hoped that at the next session of Congress steps will be taken to improve the position of the warrant machinists, and remove such objectionable features as have caused several of them to resign from the Service to accept better positions in civil life.

#### SAFETY VALVE.

#### QUESTIONS FOR THE W.C.T.U.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Army is composed of approximately 56,000 male citizens of the United States, whose average age is, say, 33 years. I would like, through the medium of your invaluable publication, to put two definite and specific questions to the W.C.T.U. and similar organizations. I think a plain and unequivocal answer to these two questions would tend to clarify the much vexed "Canteen" question: 1. In a question of legislation intimately concerning the rights and privileges of 56,000 mature citizens of the United States, do you or do you not believe that those most closely interested should have a deciding voice in the matter?

2. If not, upon what ground do you demand the extension of the suffrage to tax-paying women?

DAVID JONES, Brig., Comdg. U.S. Horse Marines.

#### NAVY MEDALS OF HONOR.

Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 14, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of last week commenting on the fact that medals of honor had been given, or rather had been awarded to J. Johnson and G. Mahoney, firemen first class, for heroism in the fireroom of the *Vixen*, it is stated this is one of the first, if not the very first, instance where this has been done. Although the award is made for the year 1898 (May 28), it is done under date of August 27, 1904, over six years later.

General Order No. 72, published Dec. 6, 1901, awards a medal of honor to John King, water-tender, for heroism under similar circumstances in the fire room when a man-hole plate gasket blew out, May 29, 1901.

E. B. BARRY, Commander, U.S.N.

While the September maneuvers of the United States troops and organized militia have been highly praised, not only by American critics but by foreign observers who attended them, the maneuvers of the British forces in England during the same month have provoked some extremely sharp criticism. The purpose of the maneuvers, in which a large naval contingent took part, was to ascertain whether England could be invaded from the North Sea by way of the County of Essex, and when the exercises were over it was announced with much emphasis that no such invasion was possible. Discussing this announcement and the maneuvers themselves, Dr. T. Miller Maguire, a noted English writer on military and naval questions, declares in the United Service Magazine that the maneuvers were an "orgy of folly" which transformed the troops "into paltry masqueraders in a stupid comedy." Continuing, Dr. Maguire says: "There never was anything like it in the whole history of mankind, and let us hope there never will be again in England. I warn my readers that it conveyed, and could convey, no lesson of any kind. It was nonsense pure and simple, and every staff officer knows this as well as I do. Our regiments contained men so puny and half formed that the medical authorities would not allow more than about half their numbers to embark for that imaginary distant foreign shore—the invaded country—really Essex. We can assert with confidence that at no epoch in our history, not even in 1756 or in 1809 or in 1853, were the military forces of the Crown managed with such flagitious incompetence. At present it is sad to reflect that our Regular Army, in these isles, is less effective in every way than it was at any of these dates, and in a worse state than it has been since 1745." In his work on "Physical Degeneration, Its Cause and the Cure," A. Watts-Smyth says of the British Army: "In 1845 the standard height for admission to the Army was 5 feet 6 inches; in 1883 it had been lowered to 5 feet 3 inches; and in 1900 to 5 feet. In 1901 no fewer than 593.4 per 1,000 were under the old standard height of 5 feet 6 inches, and 511.8 were under the chest measurements of 34 inches, which was the minimum in 1883. The statistics also appear to indicate progressive decline in the average weight, for, whereas, in 1871, 159.4 per mille were under 8st. 8 lb. (120 lbs.) in 1901, 325 per mille failed to attain this very moderate weight. Again, if the physical standard to which recruits now attain be compared with that of the race, it will be found that the average recruit of 1900, at the age of nearly 20 years, was two inches shorter, an inch less in chest measurement, and fifteen pounds lighter than the average youth of 19 years, according to the measurement of the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association."

With regard to the complaint of the seamstresses of Philadelphia, many of them widows or daughters of American soldiers, that the manufacture of Army clothing by private contractors has unjustly deprived them of employment, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General of the Army, has made the following statement: "It is well known that the uniform breeches adopted by the War Department are exceedingly difficult to manufacture, require experts in that line, and even if the seamstresses could make them they could not do so at anything like the prices for which they are made in large numbers under contract. While the dress trousers were manufactured by seamstresses at their homes near Philadelphia and Jeffersonville depots, except during times of war, it was found by experience in the manufacture of the new uniform that they could be made at largely reduced prices under contract and, therefore, bids for the manufacture of 55,000 pairs of these garments were invited Sept. 14, 1904, and opened Oct. 7, 1904, demonstrating that they could be made for 37 1/4 cents a pair, whereas under the old system 75 cents a pair was paid, a difference of 37 3/4 cents a pair, or a saving by the manufacturer under contract of \$20,762.50 on this one item." General Humphrey shows that about 100,000 garments of various kinds are now being made by seamstresses in Philadelphia, also that the Quartermaster's Department had advertised for bids and received replies before the controversy had arisen over the subject. Attention is called to the statute which compelled advertising for bids and letting of contracts to the lowest bidder where the same quality of work could be secured, and Judge Advocate General Davis is to give his opinion if the bids can be rejected under the circumstance. Aside from the requirements of law it is regarded as only just to the soldiers who will purchase these garments from the Government, and who, in the end, would be the sufferers by the higher prices, that the clothes be made under contract.

The War Department has been informed that the court-martial in the case of Capt. J. W. L. Phillips, 27th Inf., who was tried on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts, has been completed and that the proceedings and findings are now before General Funston, commanding the Department of the Lakes. The Department is not yet informed of the findings of the court. The War Department has received, however, the record in the case of Capt. W. W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, who was tried in the Philippines on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Captain Quinton was found guilty of the charge and sentenced by the court to be dismissed from the Service of the United States. No action has yet been taken in the case by the War Department. The Secretary of War, before his departure from Washington this week, was informed that Capt. A. A. Martin, 14th Inf., had been ordered home from the Philippines to be tried on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts and for other alleged violations of the Army Regulations. Captain Martin has not yet reported for trial.

"The 23d Infantry has had arduous field service during its second tour of duty in the Department of Mindanao," writes a correspondent. "No other regiment in the Army has had as much, or as prolonged, field service as the 23d in the same length of time. The 'Doings' of the organization have been compiled wholly from official records by the colonel personally, and the results will be condensed into about ten typewritten pages in the form of a report to the department commander, and duplicate reports through the office of the latter to the division commander, and a third copy, through the same official channels, to the Military Secretary. Permission to publish will then be asked, as the synopsis contains nothing of a confiden-

tial nature; no claims of doings on results other than those proper to colorlessly express in an official report to a military superior, but which properly belong, in a condensed form, to the history of a regiment whose record has recently included unique service for extended periods in tropical and watery regions unattended by wheeled transportation."

It is very rare that teams representing the enlisted men of ships of the Navy and the forts in New York Harbor come together in a football game with such a representation as they will have at the game to be played at the Polo Grounds (155th street station, 6th avenue elevated), New York city, on Thanksgiving Day, at 3 p.m. sharp. The Navy's share of the proceeds will be presented to the Brooklyn naval branch of the Y.M.C.A., in the name of the men of the fleet; and the Army's share is to be presented to the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. A. G. Spalding has offered a silver cup to be played for annually by teams representing the enlisted men of the Army and Navy. Tickets are on sale on board the Kearsarge, Texas, Illinois and at Spaulding's, 126 Nassau street, New York city. The Board on Athletics, of which Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., is chairman, hopes to make this game a great success, in order to insure an annual Army and Navy game in New York on Thanksgiving Day, and thereby promote athletics in the fleet. This game has the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th U.S. Cav., is quoted by the Des Moines Register as holding that it is far less difficult for a mounted man with ordinary nerve to become an expert shot with the revolver than it is generally believed to be. "You see," says Captain Jones in an interview published in the journal named, "it is all in learning when to shoot. The aiming is small part of pistol and revolver shooting. The aiming is just like pointing your finger. A man can naturally point his finger at an object accurately. If he can do that he can aim a gun by simply throwing it out in the same way. The reason an unpracticed marksman is no marksman at all is that he stops to aim and gets off the mark or becomes unsteady in pulling the trigger. He must learn his gun, so he will know just the exact instant when it goes off, just how much and how long a pull he must make to snap the trigger. When he learns so that it is second nature to shoot just as he points the gun he will hit any ordinary mark within reasonable range."

Before his departure for the Isthmus of Panama this week Secretary of War Taft wrote a letter to Col. W. L. Pitcher, 28th Inf., in which he stated that the case against him is being dropped out of respect for the feelings of Miss Harold, whose friends have expressed great regret at the publicity given the matter, and because it is doubtful if, with the evidence at hand, a court-martial would think it incumbent to dismiss an "otherwise good officer" for a personal matter which might better be the subject of trial for damages in a civil court. In closing this letter, which is signed by General Chaffee and is characterized as a "reprimand," the attention of Colonel Pitcher is called to what the Department considers the "violent" and unwarranted language used by him in a recent letter to Inspector General Burton. The Department expresses surprise that an officer of Colonel Pitcher's experience should have written such a letter to those exercising command in the name of the President of the United States.

While on her way from Cuba to New York, the U. S. supply steamer Culgoa, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Oliver, attached to the North Atlantic Fleet, ran into the lumber schooner Wilson and Hunting off Barnegat, N. J., on the night of Nov. 9, cutting her almost in two and sending her over on her beam ends. Capt. R. I. Walston, Jr., of the schooner, and his wife, who were standing aft; the helmsman and a Norwegian seaman, whose name is not known, were all carried overboard, and, in the opinion of the survivors, their lives were crushed out by the deck load of timber at the moment of the collision. The remainder of the crew were saved. Boats were promptly lowered from the Culgoa and a careful search was made among the wreckage for the missing persons, but without avail. The Culgoa also steamed about in the vicinity until after daylight in the hope of finding some survivor, but to no purpose.

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Nov. 16 from the Commanding General, Department of California, of the arrival on Nov. 15 at San Francisco, Cal., of the transport Thomas with the following military passengers: Major General Wade, Majors Mann, General Staff, Maxfield, Signal Corps; Captains Cole, quartermaster, Wade, 2d, and Parker 12th Cav.; Lieutenants MacArthur, Tyler, Grant, Schley, Rose, Williams, Moore and Adams, Engineer Corps; Pope, 2d, Sayles, 8th, Case, 12th and Holcomb, 14th Cav.; Street, 18th, Anderson, 19th, Greer, 28th Infantry; Fulton, Philippine Scouts, Contract Dental Surgeons Oliver and Long; Hospital Corps 38, Signal Corps 13, short termed 256, 48 general prisoners, 27 for retirement, 6 furloughed, 7 insane, 2 post non-commissioned officers, discharged soldiers 30.

Announcement is made at the Bureau of Navigation that the following officers have been detailed to investigate the Steamboat Inspection Service in accordance with the order of the President: Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, retired, Pacific coast district; Rear Admiral W. L. Field, retired, the Great Lakes district; Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, retired, the 9th district; Rear Admiral J. R. Bartlett, retired, 5th district, and Commander Tanner, retired, 3d district. These officers have been ordered to report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for orders and instructions. Secretary Metcalf has sent to the Navy Department a brief outline of the instructions he will issue which has been approved and returned to him. It is expected that Rear Admiral Wise, retired, will be assigned to the Gulf district.

The Third Division of the General Staff of the Army will prepare an official report on the Army maneuvers held this year at American Lake, at Atascadero, Cal., and near Manassas, Va. The division is now to work on the reports, which are to be submitted to the Chief of Staff with recommendations for the improvement of any

maneuvers that may be held in the future. The subject of combined maneuvers of the Regular Army and the organized militia next year is now under consideration by the War Department. It is probable that they will be held in the Northern Division and in the Southwestern Division, as all the maneuvers this year were near the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The purpose is to alternate in the places of holding the maneuvers. One year they will be held on the coasts and the following year in the interior of the country. The Mississippi Valley will probably be the scene of maneuvers next year.

Over a million and a half cans of condensed meats were sold after the Boer War and the contents used to manure the sugar cane. The Army and Navy Gazette estimates this wastage at \$2,500,000 and there was a further enormous wastage in large quantities of food stuffs burned or cast into the sea. It adds: "It is alleged that many of the natives have been living on the stuff for months, with no harmful results, so that a suspicion is raised that the condemnation was not justified. The men never liked the tinned provisions, mostly through unreasonable prejudice, and, when the 2lb. tins gave out, the heavy tins of 7lb. or more were often thrown away as burdensome and not wanted. The authorities seem to have been very ready to condemn stores which did not always merit that treatment." From this it would appear that the English have had their "embalmed beef" scandal as well as we.

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has sent to the Secretary of the Navy a report on the bids, reported elsewhere, for the transportation of coal to Manila Bay. He estimates that to ship the coal in American ships, as required by law, will add \$57,000 to the cost of the shipment. The Secretary has the power to award the bid to foreign shippers provided the bids of American shippers are regarded as excessive, as they are in this case, and it is altogether probable that the coal will be shipped in foreign bottoms. Attention is called by Admiral Manney to the fact that this \$57,000 bonus will not aid American shipping generally, as it is merely a bonus to one company.

While the U.S. cruiser Baltimore was at Genoa, last September, on her way back to the United States from the Far East, some of her officers, while in a restaurant, were attacked and insulted. Commander Briggs, of the Baltimore, reported the matter to Washington, and, acting on instructions from Secretary Hay, Ambassador Meyer made representations to the Foreign Office at Rome, Italy, which has now answered, saying that the thorough inquiry made into the incident has demonstrated that the occurrence was of no importance, and there was no intention to offend the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War all the bids for engines at West Point have been rejected and it has been directed that new specifications be prepared and submitted to the War Department before being sent out to prospective bidders. The Secretary has been forced to take this action as a result of complaints made to him that the specifications were drawn with the idea of the contract going to one specific type of engine. Similar action has been taken by Secretary Taft in the matter of boilers for West Point.

Announcement is made by Rear Admiral Harris, Paymaster General of the Navy, that a general order will soon be published fixing the prices at which clothing and small stores will be issued for the calendar year, 1905. The price of some of the articles is increased and that of others lowered, the average reduction in the whole list of forty-seven articles being 2.62 cents. The total net reduction on the fourteen articles of the bandsmen's uniforms is \$1.95.

The Danish Arctic exploration expedition, in command of Mylius Ericksen, after two years and a half spent in exploring Greenland, returned to Copenhagen Nov. 6 with valuable ethnographical and scientific records, the explorers having lived with the natives studying their language and customs. The expedition had not been previously heard from since May 21 last at the Danish colony of West Greenland, where it had arrived after much hardship and suffering.

A correspondent says, "In reading several weeks ago an account of a peace meeting held in St. Louis, I ran across the following statement made in a speech by a noted man, 'soldiers only work one hour in twenty-four.' How is it that such utterly absurd statements are allowed to go unchallenged? It is obvious that none of these peace advocates and delegates have ever had military training."

At its last meeting the Board on Construction took up and discussed in a general way the General Board's recommendations for new ships. Rear Admiral Capps, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, was designated to draw up a report upon the General Board's recommendations and this report will be discussed at the next meeting when criticisms and suggestions will be made.

All the officers of the Army War College have reported for duty with the exception of Major Mann of the General Staff, who has not yet reached this country from his station in the Philippines. The work of the college is now in full swing, but as it is necessarily of a confidential nature, nothing is being made public.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the battalion of marines on the Isthmus of Panama is to be relieved immediately by a new battalion, to be organized at League Island. Lieut. Col. T. N. Wood will command the new battalion, which will sail in a short time for Panama.

Experiments within the last week with some of the smokeless powder of the new granular form were highly successful. Many samples of the powder have been taken from the drying house and are ready for test.

We publish under our Army head in this issue an important General Order designating organizations for duty in the Philippines and relieving others there.

## ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT.

The grounds and office buildings of Fort Myer, Va., were thronged on Friday, Nov. 11, the occasion being an entertainment given by the Woman's Army and Navy League of Washington, an organization having for its objects the purchase and maintenance of a building for use as a clubhouse for enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the rendering to the families of dead soldiers assistance in maintaining or educating the children, or so relieving the widows from the pinch of poverty. A commodious and conveniently situated house (No. 317 C street, N.W.) has been purchased and is undergoing some change, to better fit it for the purpose intended. Being in need of more funds the ladies of the League, with the permission of the authorities and the co-operation of the officers commanding troops, planned a fete, combining bazaar, vaudeville and gymnastics, and drill, Cavalry and Artillery, by the troops then at the post. Every one, in the city, as well as at the post, to whom opportunity to aid was afforded, contributed freely and the degree of success was such that the originators of the scheme have every reason to congratulate themselves and the organization thereon.

So full was the program that for any one person to witness all was impossible. The seats in the riding hall were packed with an enthusiastic audience, the gymnasium, where the bazaar was held, was thronged, as were the refreshment and reception rooms of the administration building, as well as the room in one portion of the "gym" where half a score of vocalists, together with dancers, contortionists, etc., with rapid changes of actors, amused another portion. Meantime the officers of the League were holding a crowded reception in the beautifully decorated hop-room in the second story of the administration building. The bands of the 7th and 15th Cavalry furnished orchestral music for the different halls, as well as that of more martial character for the exhibitions of the troopers and Artillerymen. Young ladies, most of them Army girls, beautifully costumed as flower-girls, gypsies, induced the transfer of funds to the coffers of the league, in which they were ably assisted by many of their more mature sisters.

As usual, the drills in the riding hall were enthusiastically cheered by the successive audiences, which filled every seat in the building, which by its enlargement and better arrangements for seating an audience, has been very much improved.

The capacity of the trolley line from Rosslyn to Arlington was fully tested to convey the thousands to and from the post, and more than a hundred carriages, from the private brougham, occupied by a foreign minister, to the auto with its half-dozen occupants, and the four-horse bus, carrying twenty-five or thirty persons, crowded the roadways of the garrison.

The financial results of the efforts of the league were very gratifying. The officers of the Woman's Army and Navy League are: President, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, The Highlands; vice-presidents, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Kelton; secretary, Mrs. Herman Schreiner, 1775 Church street, N.W.; assistant secretary, Mrs. Charles N. Atwater; treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Barroll, The Dupont.

Executive Committee: Army.—Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. E. A. Koerner, Mrs. Alfred B. Taylor. Navy.—Mrs. C. H. Davis, Mrs. W. T. Sampson, Mrs. T. F. Jewell, Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Mrs. C. D. Galloway, Mrs. C. M. Chester.

Standing Committees: Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, chairman, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, 1401 Stoughton street, N.W.; books for the Army, chairman, Miss Morse, 1600 29th street, N.W.; books for the Navy, chairman, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, 1620 P street, N.W.; Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, 317 C street, N.W.

The program in the drill hall included drills between 2:15 and 4 o'clock, by Troop C, 7th Cav., 1st Lieut. Ivan H. Humphrey and 2d Lieut. John C. Montgomery; Troop H, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. Francis H. Cameron and 2d Lieut. Charles Burnett; 3d Battery, Field Art., Capt. C. P. Summerall; 4th Battery, Field Art., Capt. S. M. Foote.

In the administration and gymnasium buildings there was a reception, dancing, and tables for the sale of various articles, in charge of Mmes. Sternberg, Tanner, Burr, Lamberton, Mallory, Chester, Higginson, Dubois, Kean, Matile, Barroll, Benjamin, Mathews and Capron; Misses Fountaine, Deering, Jackson, Maud Morse, Damar and Parkhurst.

In the gymnasium there was a continuous program in charge of a committee, of which Mrs. Atwater was chairman, with a new performance every twenty minutes. Those who took part were: Miss Mary Emily King, Miss Leeds, Master Heistand Kolbe, Mrs. Gove, Messrs. Zebley and Keeler, Miss Sewall, Miss Marguerite Guy, Mr. Gee, Miss Rittman, Miss Gladys Wilkinson, Miss Edna Doe, Miss Romeyn, Miss Pollock, Miss Kirkman, Miss Bidde, Miss Mary Kolbe, Miss Eudalia White, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Mary McCain, Mr. George H. O'Connor, Miss Joyce, Miss Madeleine Lanning, Miss Dorothy Hodgkins, Miss Mary Hazen Duffee, Miss Elizabeth Mallinson, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Catharine Clements, Miss Elizabeth Forney, Miss Pauline Sullivan, Miss Updegraff, Miss Elsie Sheetz, Miss Marjorie Mock, Miss Katherine Beale, Mr. William A. Graham.

## ACCEPTANCE OR GIVING OF PRESENTS.

Officers of the Navy, like those of the Army, have had their attention officially called to the statute prohibiting the acceptance or giving of presents in the Service by the Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, who, under date of Nov. 14, directed that the following general order be promulgated to the Navy:

Navy Department, Washington, Nov. 14, 1904.  
General Order No. —.

The attention of all persons under the Navy Department is called to Section 1784 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the substance of which is embodied in Article 234 of the Navy Regulations, which relates to the acceptance of gifts and to soliciting contributions for gifts, or presents, or testimonials, by or from persons in the Government employ for others in the same employ, all of which is strictly prohibited and made legally punishable by summary dismissal of both donors and receivers.

Instances in which the provisions of the above mentioned law have not been complied with, or in which its requirements have been misconstrued or misinterpreted, have rendered advisable the issue of this General Order upon the subject, that further violation of its provisions, either expressed or implied, may be prevented. It is therefore directed that hereafter the above mentioned statute relative to giving and receiving gifts, presents, or testimonials shall be strictly construed, and that the intent, both express and implied, of the law shall be fully complied with. No person under the Navy Department shall himself receive any gift, present, or tes-

timony, nor shall he solicit or contribute to any fund the purpose of which may be to donate a gift, present or testimonial, to any other person in the Government service.

The Department also considers that it is an evasion of the spirit of this law to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of making such gift or present to a member of the immediate family of an officer of the naval service.

PAUL MORTON, Secretary.

## MONUMENT TO BISHOP WHIPPLE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you kindly publish this letter that the many friends of the late Bishop Whipple in the Service may have the opportunity of honoring the memory of one so intimately connected during his life with the Army on the frontier. Contributions may be sent to Dean Slattery at Faribault, or to me.

GEO. E. POND, Asst. Q.M. General, U.S.A.

My Dear Colonel Pond:

It is a great pleasure to learn from you that many of Bishop Whipple's friends in the Army desire to have a share in completing the beautiful tower of his cathedral, which rises almost over his grave. I am glad to give the information which you request.

The tower was built by hundreds of friends in all parts of this country and in England. In the beautifully illuminated book of remembrance, one sees the names of the Indians of Minnesota grouped near the names of many English bishops, including the present and the late archbishops of Canterbury, and nearby are the names of Lady Ashburton, the distinguished friend of Carlyle, and of Doctor McGregor, the moderator of the Church of Scotland. A whole village of colored people, near the bishop's winter home in Florida, are represented in long list of names. And one finds such names of conspicuous note as the Hon. Grover Cleveland and the Hon. John Hay. Long as the list is, however, it is feared that many of the bishop's friends even yet do not know of the tower. The outside of the tower is completed, and is paid for to the last penny. The two large rooms inside are only partially finished, and it has been intimated that the officers of the Army, and perhaps of the Navy, also, who knew Bishop Whipple, would be glad to make the interior as complete and as worthy as the exterior. (The gift suggested from each officer is a sum of from five to ten dollars.) The plan is to add definite finishing with this fund and to record the fact by a tablet sunk in the wall, as well as by a complete list of the donors in the book of remembrance.

It will be a matter of historical interest for future generations to find recorded in this memorial tower the names of the Army friends of the great first bishop of Minnesota. I thank you for allowing me to tell you about this monument of love and respect, and I am, my dear Colonel Pond,

Very sincerely yours,  
Charles Lewis Slattery, Dean of the Cathedral.

## RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

For the benefit of those of its readers who are beyond the reach of the daily newspapers the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL publishes the following information as to the results of the National elections of 1904. The exact figures as to the popular vote cannot be given until the official count is made, but it is fairly well indicated and the correct electoral vote is given in the following table:

	—Plurality—	Elect'l' vote
	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	75,000	.. 11
Arkansas	30,000	.. 9
California	113,000	.. 10
Colorado	15,000	.. 5
Connecticut	38,000	.. 7
Delaware	4,100	.. 3
Florida	20,000	.. 5
Idaho	28,000	.. 3
Georgia	45,000	.. 13
Illinois	290,000	.. 27
Indiana	93,600	.. 15
Iowa	165,700	.. 13
Kansas	110,000	.. 10
Kentucky	.. 14,000	.. 13
Louisiana	35,000	.. 9
Maine	37,600	.. 6
Maryland	..	.. 7
Massachusetts	86,200	.. 16
Michigan	120,000	.. 14
Minnesota	125,000	.. 11
Mississippi	.. 50,000	.. 10
Missouri	28,200	.. 18
Montana	7,500	.. 3
Nebraska	75,000	.. 8
Nevada	2,500	.. 3
New Hampshire	21,800	.. 4
New Jersey	73,200	.. 12
New York	176,600	.. 39
North Carolina	.. 50,000	.. 12
North Dakota	20,000	.. 4
Ohio	250,900	.. 23
Oregon	40,000	.. 4
Pennsylvania	494,500	.. 34
Rhode Island	15,900	.. 4
South Carolina	.. 50,000	.. 9
South Dakota	40,000	.. 4
Tennessee	27,000	.. 12
Texas	190,000	.. 18
Utah	25,000	.. 3
Vermont	31,000	.. 4
Virginia	.. 25,000	.. 12
Washington	66,700	.. 5
West Virginia	25,000	.. 7
Wisconsin	75,000	.. 13
Wyoming	7,500	.. 3
Totals	2,702,500	611,000
	611,000	336 140

Roosevelt's plurality... 2,091,500  
McKinley's plurality... 1896..... 601,854  
McKinley's plurality... 1900..... 849,700

The Republicans gain one member of the United States Senate who will succeed Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and sixty-nine members of the House of Representatives, their majority increasing from 31 in the present House to 100 in the next. Among the surprises of the elections were the success of the Republican National ticket in Missouri, the election of a Democratic Governor in Massachusetts, the polling of upwards of 600,000 votes for the nominees of the Socialist Party, the enormous increase of the Republican majorities in the great Republican States of the North and the decline in the Democratic majorities in the great Democratic States of the South. The elections were almost everywhere exceptionally quiet and orderly.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. McElroy, U.S.N., has been detached from inspection duty at the works of the American Steel Casting Co., at Thurlow, Pa., and is ordered to the naval station at Cavite in charge of the engineering department at that station. He will sail from San Francisco by mail steamer Dec. 17.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. George Wilbur Cochen, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Emma Fend Gageby were married on Nov. 12 at the First Lutheran church, Johnstown, Pa. The home of the bride was handsomely decorated for the event with white and red chrysanthemums, symbolical of the Artillery and Infantry branches of the United States Army. There was a large display of Army flags, among them being that of the 14th Battery to which Lieutenant Cochen is attached, the use of which was granted as a special favor by Capt. Warren Newcomb, the battery commander. Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., officiated as best man. Six little girls, five of them cousins to the bride, formed an aisle of ribbons leading to the platform where the Rev. Dr. Shipman read the marriage service. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Weaver and Miss Blanche McMillen. The bride wore an exquisite gown of princess lace over spangled net and taffeta. The bodice was a mass of beautiful lace and a festoon of lace edged the skirt. Her veil of white tulle was caught by a beautiful garniture of flowers and rhinestones. The bouquets, brought from New York by the groom, were of American beauties for the bride and white carnations for the bridesmaids. After the ceremony the guests, of whom 800 had received invitations, returned to the Gageby home where the wedding cake was cut with the bridegroom's saber and several other customs incidental to weddings in military circles were adopted. An informal reception and dance followed, after which the newly wedded pair left on a honeymoon trip. They will make their home at Fort Sheridan, Ill. A reception had been given on Friday evening at the rooms of the Amicus Club in honor of the event by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Weaver. The wedding presents for the bride were numerous and costly, consisting of silverware, china, glass, furniture, etc.

Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, U.S.A., and Miss Kate H. Cunningham were married in St. Marks church, San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 13.

Miss Margaret Caldwell Mohler was married at New York city Nov. 12 to Dr. Edward Allen Pease of Boston, in the chantry of Grace church. Dr. Pease is a brother to Surg. Theodore N. Pease, U.S.N.

Miss Virginia Sturges Osborn, daughter of Prof. H. Fairchild Osborn, and granddaughter of Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., retired, was married in New York city Nov. 16 to Ralph Sanger, of Boston, at St. Thomas's church. The wedding was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents.

A very prominent wedding in Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 16, was that of Lieut. Quincy Adams Gillmore, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Frances West Heasley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hemsley. The best man was Mr. Henry Van Kleek Gillmore. The chancel, altar and aisles of the church were decorated with huge clusters of white and yellow chrysanthemums. Two large silk American flags were draped above the choir. As the bridal party began its progress up the broad center aisle the notes of a bugle sounded assembly as a signal that the ceremony was about to begin. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a white satin gown heavily embroidered with silver and trimmed with point lace. The skirt fell in thick folds from the waist line, and the court train was fully six yards in length. The lace trimming on the bodice was in yoke effect and was laid on in folds down the front. A tulle veil appliqued with lace was held in place with pearl pins. Miss Mabel Taylor was the maid of honor. The attendant maids were Miss Helen Frazier, Miss Edith Helme, Miss Anna Greble, Miss Edith Coates, Miss Natalie Taylor and Miss Edith Guest Bruen. The ushers who led the procession up the aisle, were Lieut. Roger Derby Black, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.; Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, Lieut. F. M. Hinkle, Lieut. Lee Haggard, Lieut. Henry E. Scott, and Lieut. J. J. Moller, all of the U.S. Army. The brief Episcopal service was read by the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins. Immediately afterward the guests, many of whom came from New York, Baltimore, Washington and Boston, attended a reception at the Hemsley home, at 18th and Locust streets. The house was beautifully decorated with ferns and white chrysanthemums. The Lieutenant and his bride left in the evening for their wedding trip. When they return they will live at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., where Lieutenant Gillmore is stationed.

The social event of the week at West Point was the wedding of Miss Gertrude Mills, daughter of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cavalry, which took place at half after four on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 15. The interior of the chapel presented a very attractive appearance as the guests rapidly filled the historic edifice some time before the hour set for the ceremony. Crossed guidons and crossed sabers were attached to the pillars, the guidons representing the 1st and 11th Cavalry. General Mills formerly belonged to the 1st and the groom has been assigned to the 11th Regiment. Palms were banked back of the chancel. A small platform had been placed directly under the pulpit and upon this stood the officiating clergyman and the bride and groom during the ceremony. Arches of green were placed across the main aisle at intervals. The gallery was draped with the American flag. At the appointed time the U.S.M.A. band, stationed in the gallery, Mr. George Essighe at the organ, began the Lohengrin wedding march. From either side of the chancel came first the little flower girls, Miss Dorothy Aleshire, daughter of Major Aleshire, and Miss Margaret Treat, the daughter of the commandant. Both were attired in white, and carried baskets filled with yellow chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids followed, two and two. They were Miss Alice Stilwell, of Yonkers; Miss Henrietta White, of Albany; Miss Florence Braden, daughter of Captain Braden, of Highland Falls, and Miss Henrietta Vandergrift, of Chicago. They were gowned in white chiffon cloth, with girdles of yellow; the Cavalry color again appearing in the large bouquets which they carried. They wore picture hats of white chiffon trimmed with ostrich tips. The maid of honor, Miss Elsie Gordon, daughter of Col. W. B. Gordon, followed alone. Her costume, which was of crepe de Chine, was yellow, as was also the hat of chiffon. The ushers next fell in line. They were Lieuts. George B. Comly, Robert E. Wood, Marion W. Howze and William I. Westervelt. The procession proceeded down the main aisle to the doorway. Then in the same order, ascended the aisle, escorting the bride, who followed, leaning upon her father's arm, to the chancel, where the groom and his best man, Lieut. Francis H. Farnum, were in waiting. The Rev. Herbert Shipman performed the betrothal service, and the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, uncle of the bride, the marriage ceremony. The bride's gown was of white messaline. In order to fulfil the old adage, the lace upon it was "borrowed" from her mother, who had worn it on her wedding day exactly twenty-one years before, the date selected for Miss Mills's wedding, having been the twenty-

first anniversary of that of General and Mrs. Mills. The beautiful point lace veil fastened with orange blossoms was that worn by a number of Army brides, to whom Mrs. Gillespie, wife of General Gillespie, lends it to bring the proverbial good luck attending something "borrowed." After the ceremony the guests thronged the quarters of the Superintendent, where the wedding reception was held from 5 o'clock until about seven. Gen. and Mrs. Mills received in the large drawing room on the left of entrance. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurson and the bridesmaids and ushers formed a very pretty picture grouped in the music room, where the young couple received the hearty congratulations of their hosts of friends, residents of the post and many from a distance. The great number of costly gifts including everything of value and beauty that could be devised in glass, silver, etc., were tastefully arranged in an upper room where they were a feast to the eyes of the many guests present. After a brief leave the young couple will start for Fort Riley, Kans., the groom's station.

#### IN MEMORIAM OF MAJOR LEONARD HAY.

The sad news has just been flashed over the wires announcing the death of Major Leonard Hay on Nov. 13 at Warsaw, Ill.

The writer has neither voice nor pen to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of one of the noblest characters he has ever known during an Army service of forty-three years. It was his good fortune to meet, know and serve with Major Hay from 1871 to 1891, when he was retired from active service. Leonard Hay was adjutant of the 9th Infantry for nearly thirteen years, when that grand old regiment was commanded by that prince of colonels, John H. King. Leonard Hay was one of the most faithful, conscientious and accomplished adjutants that ever adorned the service. He was a living encyclopedia of knowledge of all the details, great and small, of his responsible position. The orders, indorsements and letters from his able pen were models of simplicity, clearness and directness, rarely equaled.

As an officer he was held in the highest esteem by every officer and soldier of the command. As a man it can be said of him that no evil thought ever found lodgment in his cultured brain—no wrong intent or prejudice ever entered his noble heart, nor did his discreet tongue ever evade or dissemble the truth. He was "Nature's choicest nobleman." Calm, unobtrusive and without affectation in his official or personal life, his thoughts, acts and feelings were resplendent with those qualities to which the best of humanity do reverence.

His innate modesty caused him to decline proffered promotion to a majority in the staff, which he could probably have had for the asking or even by consenting. He stated to the writer that he declined because he felt that others were more entitled to the advancement than himself—a marked instance of self-denial for the good of others.

Like some other great minds of rare culture he seemed to be unconscious of his transcendent capacity. In this he "hid his light under a bushel." His letters to personal friends contained many of the tenderest, rarest and choicest gems, worthy a niche in any temple of literary fame.

For about thirteen years prior to his retirement he was captain of Company K, 9th Infantry. His devotion to his men and theirs to him developed a mutual attachment that was almost without a parallel in the military service. When he lost his company as a result of a reduction to eight companies in an Infantry regiment he felt it keenly as "the most unkindest cut of all;" and for this reason and owing to his increasing disability he applied for retirement.

Leonard Hay is no more on earth. He has gone from our midst; but this ideal officer, this estimable man, will ever be cherished and revered by all his surviving comrades of the dear old regiment he loved so well. We have an abiding conviction that he had so lived and wrought that when Death's summons came he was "sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, and approached his grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

J. M. L.

Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Major Leonard Hay, U.S.A., retired, a brother of Secretary of State Hay, died at Warsaw, Ill., Nov. 13, in his 70th year. He was born in Indiana, and entered the Army June 18, 1864, as a private in the 15th Infantry. He was appointed a second lieutenant in July in the 9th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant Sept. 29, 1864, captain in 1878, and was retired June 15, 1891, for disability in the line of duty. He was advanced to the rank of major in 1904 for his service in the Civil War.

James Foley, father of Mrs. Carl K. Mower, widow of the late Lieut. Carl K. Mower, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died on Nov. 10 at Springfield, O.

#### PERSONALS.

Capt. A. Ross, U.S.N., arrived at New York from Europe Nov. 16.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. F. O. Whitlock, 14th U.S. Cav., at West Point, N.Y., Nov. 10.

A daughter, Gladys Browning Holcomb, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Richmond C. Holcomb, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov. 16.

Miss May Parker, sister of Capt. Frank Parker, 15th U.S. Cav., is spending the winter at No. 7 Cooke Place, West Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Walter S. Volkmar, of California, is with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Vose, at their winter home, 1341 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C.

Col. O. M. Smith, U.S.A., retired, arrived in New York Nov. 14 from London on the steamer Menominee. He will be located at the Grand Hotel until next week.

Mrs. Sharp, wife of Comdr. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., has given up his house in 21st street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and will pass the winter in Annapolis, Md.

Col. Schenck, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schenck returned to Fort Stevens, Ore., this week from a month's visit to Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Davis at the Presidio. Miss Schenck, who has been in San Francisco since June, returned with her parents.

Miss Joan Reeves, daughter of Comdr. Isaac S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., of 1720 Twenty-second street, Washington, will be one of the season's debutantes, and will be a fine addition to the naval circle of the capital. Miss Reeves' mother was Miss Hattie Young, a descendant of Notley Young, one of the early settlers of the District of Columbia.

Col. Valery Havard, U.S.A., sailed from New York for Europe on the Lorraine on Nov. 17.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., assumed charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R.I., Nov. 16.

Lieut. L. McNamee, U.S.N., arrived at Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, on the steamer Canopic from the Mediterranean.

Dr. William C. Fisher, late dental surgeon, U.S.A., has resumed private practice at 1122 Broadway, corner Twenty-fifth street, New York city.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, is the president of the American Tube Works, New York city, of which Mr. W. W. Howard is treasurer.

Mrs. W. H. Johnston, wife of Major Johnston, U.S.A., is in St. Louis, Mo., with her husband, and is referred to in St. Louis papers as a very popular member of society.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Marcotte, who have been visiting in New York city, left on Monday, Nov. 14, for St. Augustine, Fla., stopping en route at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. S. M. Rust, of Syracuse, New York, will be with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Lynch, wife of Capt. Charles Lynch, Medical Department and General Staff, during the latter's absence in Japan, at the Westover, 16th and U streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., will address Stonewall Jackson Camp, Confederate Veterans, at Norfolk, Va., on the evening of Dec. 6 next. The camp, in a body, will escort General Lee to the hall of the Y.M.C.A., where the address will be delivered.

Lieut. Walter B. McCaskey, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. McCaskey have been on a visit to New York city and vicinity. They expect to return next week to their home at Lancaster, Pa., from whence they will leave for the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., where Lieutenant McCaskey will join his regiment the latter part of December.

Dr. Charles E. D. Lord, of the Marine Hospital Service, stationed at Ellis Island, N.Y., has been removed from office by President Roosevelt for alleged "notorious and scandalous behavior and conduct in office unbecoming a gentleman." Allegations of a Mrs. Fohs, who has entered suit for breach of promise, are said to have brought about the President's action.

Major Edgar A. Mearns, surgeon, U.S.A., who is now in San Francisco, was on the night of Oct. 21 presented with a solid silver loving cup as a token of esteem from the officers, passengers and crew of the steamship *Logan*. The San Francisco Call, of date of Oct. 21, says: "The gift is from the officers and civilians. Major Mearns is highly esteemed throughout the Army. He is regarded as the leading ornithologist and naturalist in the Service. He was compelled to return from the Philippines on account of illness and it will be some time before he will leave the hospital."

The Navy Department has not yet finally acted on the resignation of Chaplain Joseph F. MacGrail of the Navy, who was recently tried by court-martial on the Asiatic Station and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. Both the proceedings of the court which tried Chaplain MacGrail and his resignation have been received at the Navy Department, and the case will come up for definite decision soon. If possible, and in order to avoid further scandal, the resignation of Chaplain MacGrail will be accepted. The Department greatly deplores this unfortunate case.

Lieutenant General Alfred von Loewenfeld, of the Imperial German army and a member of the Kaiser's personal staff, and Count von Schmetten, the Emperor's own flag adjutant, arrived at New York Nov. 14 on the Hamburg, of the Hamburg-American line. They will represent the Emperor William at the coming unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington. Later the visitors will go to St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia and some of the other large cities, returning in December. West Point and perhaps some of the military posts will also be visited.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has been detailed by the President to act as military aide to the royal visitor, Prince Fushimi, of Japan. Colonel and Mrs. Symons returned to their Washington residence, 20 Lafayette Square, a few days ago, and entertained a dinner party Nov. 11, in compliment to General and Mrs. Chaffee. Their other guests were Gen. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Riggs, Dr. and Mrs. Yarrow and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mareau Chatard. Colonel Symons was formerly superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and he and Mrs. Symons have hosts of friends in Washington, who are delighted that they will be in Washington another season.

Among the guests present at the launching of the New Jersey at Quincy, Mass., Nov. 10, an account of which we published last week, were the following: Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris, Admiral and Mrs. N. M. Dyer, Pay Insp. C. S. Williams, U.S.N., Naval Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Lieut. Comdr. John L. Gow, U.S.N., Mrs. Gow, ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Mrs. Long, Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Rush, U.S.N., Mrs. Rush, Naval Constr. Elliot Snow, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral G. F. F. Wilde, U.S.N., commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard. President Bowles of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, and Manager Smith were accompanied by their wives. The tugs *Iwana* and *Eagle*, from the Charleston Navy Yard, brought down with Rear Admiral Wilde a number of officers of the battleships *Maine* and *Missouri* and many junior officers, as well as the band of the *Missouri*. The officers with Admiral Wilde included Lieut. Comdr. John M. Orchard, Capt. D. B. Porter, Lieut. William P. Scott, Lieut. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo, Lieut. Robert K. Crank.

From Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 14, a correspondent writes: "The football season is now on with a vengeance. Every troop in the post has an eleven, Troop F being conceded to be the crack team, having been scored against only once out of five games. On Sunday, Nov. 13, they played the Valley Park team on the post grounds, scoring ten points to Valley Park's five. The features of the game were the playing of Sergeant Rinehart and Corporal Dobbins of Troop F. Mr. Owen F. Kenan, of the M. C. Lilly Co., Columbus, O., visited the post last week and took orders from a number of officers for the new uniform. Colonel Duncan, 6th Inf., and Major Andrews, Art. Corps, members of a general court convened at this post, returned to their stations Friday last. Lieut. Frank Keller, 8th Cav., will visit his home, Farmington, Mo., on a month's leave. Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, Jr., will spend a three days' hunting leave in the Ozark mountains, near Arcadia, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, 6th Cav., are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Sawtelle, Jr., at the post. Capt. Mavern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., visited the U.S. Rifle Range at Arcadia, Mo., last Monday for the purpose of considering improvements and repairs to the rifle pits. Sergt. Hiram Black, Troop H, 8th Cav., left Saturday last for a visit to his home, Memphis, Tenn."

H. H. Sebree, son of Capt. Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., will be examined at Cavite for appointment as an assistant paymaster in the Navy.

A daughter, Julia Potter Reeder, was born to the wife of Lieut. Russell Potter Reeder, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Caswell, N.C., Nov. 10.

A daughter, Frances Johnson Hayden, was born to the wife of Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th U.S. Cav., at the new Fort Dodge, Ga., Nov. 13.

Congratulations are still being received by Paymr. David V. Chadwick, U.S.N., over the successful examination recently passed at Washington for promotion to his present grade.

Among recent promotions in the line of the Navy will be noted the name of V. A. Kimberly, U.S.N. This officer is a son of the late Rear Admiral Kimberly, and his present commission is that of lieutenant.

Paymr. Grey Skipwith, U.S.N., has been detached from the Chicago and ordered to the New York, but whether the transfer will take place before the Chicago arrives on the Pacific side or not cannot at present be determined.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nicoll Ludlow will not occupy their fine residence on Lafayette place, Washington, this winter, much to the regret of many friends. Admiral Ludlow has been designated as governor of the naval home at Philadelphia, Pa.

Among the recent naval promotions none will give greater satisfaction to the Service at large than that of Capt. Ebenezer S. Prime, who receives his commission as captain after a long period of "marking time," but who, during the years which have passed since his last promotion, has been employed on much valuable work.

Among the guests at the Grand Hotel, New York city, this month, were the following: Lieut. C. England, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Wm. M. Parks, U.S.N.; Capt. F. K. Ferguson, Capt. Geo. F. Baltzell, Major Frank S. Harlow, Dr. Geo. M. Ekwarzel, Capt. C. C. McCullough, Jr., Lieut. W. R. Taylor and Col. P. W. West, U.S.A.; Capt. H. W. Carpenter, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. D. F. A. Deotte, R.C.S.

Lieut. Alexander M. Watson, U.S.M.C., now attending the Marine School of Application, is a son of Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, U.S.N., retired. The officers in attendance at the School of Application, Annapolis, will remain there until spring, the present wait being due to the desire of the Department to include in the class those officers whose entering examinations have just occurred.

Lieut. Richard C. Hooker, U.S.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Hooker, has returned to Washington where he is now on duty, and they will occupy their home on Jefferson place. Mrs. Hooker was Miss Mary Condit Smith, and her marriage took place soon after her return from China, where she was during the Boxer outbreak. Lieutenant Hooker is a son of former Lieut. Richard C. Hooker, U.S.N., who resigned June 30, 1876, and has since resided in San Francisco, Cal.

General Harries and other officers of the National Guard of the District of Columbia arranged a reception to the officers of the 15th United States Cavalry, ordered from Fort Myer for their new station in Vermont. The reception was held in the quarters of the General Staff, District of Columbia militia, Star building, Wednesday, Nov. 16. A buffet supper was served. The officers of the 15th Cavalry, as well as those of the 4th Battery, Field Art., endeared themselves to the District National Guardsmen by their co-operation and courteous treatment during the encampment of the local brigade near Harper's Ferry last August, and the guard officers decided on the farewell reception as a means of giving evidence of their appreciation.

The Rev. Harry W. Jones, A.M., D.D., chaplain of the U.S.S. *Prairie*, was advanced to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. David Hummel Greer, D.D., LL.D., Coadjutor Bishop of New York, in St. Paul's church, Morrisania, New York city, on Sunday, Nov. 13. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, the church was taxed to its utmost capacity. Bishop Greer preached the sermon, at the close of which the venerable G. F. Nelson, D.D., archdeacon of New York, presented Chaplain Jones to the Bishop for ordination to the priesthood, and after the usual examinations by the Bishop the following named clergymen joined with the Bishop in the laying on of hands: Rev. August Ullman, ex-president of Trinity School; Rev. F. N. Strader, rector of St. Paul's, and the archdeacon. Chaplain Jones was a Baptist minister when he was appointed in 1896.

The United States Naval Academy Alumni Association of Illinois held its second annual reunion and election in Kinney's, Chicago, on Saturday evening, Nov. 12. Congressmen Foss, Mann and Boutell were invited to attend and address the meeting, but had left for Washington. Among those present were Rear Admiral W. L. Field, U.S.N., '67; Dr. H. H. Rogers, '77; Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, U.S.N., '80; Lieut. George P. Blow, '81; J. T. Arnold, '82; W. J. Wilson, '83; C. E. Fitch, '83; R. H. Chappell, '94; H. H. Wait, Commander Illinois Commandery Naval Order of the United States; Capt. F. M. Eshick, U.S.M.C.; Capt. C. S. Critchell, Capt. W. G. Morris, Major A. A. Davidson and C. M. Howe. A very pleasant evening was spent in relating personal experience while at the Academy and since graduation. The officers elected were: President, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Luby, U.S.N.; vice-president, J. T. Arnold; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Wilson; board of directors, Dr. H. H. Rogers, C. E. Fitch and R. H. Chappell.

Quite a large number of passengers sailed on the Army transport Sherman on Nov. 1 from San Francisco for Manila. Among those on board were the following: Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Lieut. Col. R. E. Thompson, wife and two daughters; Lieut. Col. J. G. D. Knight, Major J. S. Rogers, Major W. E. Purviance, wife and four children; Major L. C. Lucas, Capt. W. E. Horton, Mrs. J. J. Horton, Major Charles T. Baker and wife, D. G. Berry, Lieut. R. J. Reaney, wife and four children; Lieut. E. Y. Miller and wife, Lieut. H. W. Parker, J. S. Butler, Lieut. J. R. Kelly, Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, Lieut. E. G. Bingham, Lieut. E. Stecker, Dr. Edw. P. Tigner, Dr. B. B. Warringer, Dr. Poik D. Brown, Lieut. H. B. Farrar and mother, Mrs. D. H. Brush, Mrs. L. A. Dorrington and daughter, Mrs. E. J. Miller and daughter, Mrs. J. R. Williams and three children, Mrs. B. W. Mailing and sister, Mrs. L. J. Smith, Miss Frances Smith, Miss J. G. Pike, Mrs. C. W. Stevens, Miss Louise de Roo, Mrs. J. W. Clinton and baby, Mrs. D. L. Howell and two children, Mrs. Richard Allen, Mrs. Terrill, Eber C. Smith, wife and son, Mrs. E. D. Barnett, the Rev. E. M. Billian, Mrs. F. A. Cook and four children, Mrs. W. W. H. H. Iskis, Miss Marjorie A. Kirkpatrick, Miss Cecilia McHugh, Mrs. C. E. Russ and daughter, Miss Lulu Lanbach, J. A. Scott and wife, H. W. Dickson, Miss M. B. Cole and two children, Miss M. Throckmorton and Miss Lila Jamieson.

Lieut. L. J. Owen, U.S.A., and his mother and sister will pass the winter in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Col. S. S. Leach, U.S.A., will pass the coming winter in Washington, D.C., with his mother.

Mrs. Boggs, wife of Capt. F. C. Boggs, U.S.A., is visiting Mrs. Kutz at 2117 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. E. Clark Carnahan and Mrs. Carnahan are visiting Mrs. George T. Howard at 1916 F street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. H. Van Deman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Van Deman have taken an apartment at the Cecil, 15th and L streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Comdr. William B. Caperton, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for St. Louis, where she will join her husband.

Major Walter S. Alexander, Art. Corps, has resigned his commission as an officer of the Army, to allow him to engage in private business.

Capt. J. C. Gilmore, U.S.A., son of Gen. John C. Gilmore, U.S.A., will be on duty this winter in Washington, D.C., and will be at the Portland.

Mrs. L. A. Guillemet, daughter of Col. Schenck, U.S.A., was a recent visitor at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the guest of Major and Mrs. Francis J. Ives.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mulligan are visiting Mrs. Audenard at her home, 1027 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Lawton, widow of Gen. H. W. Lawton, U.S.A., is at the Richmond Hotel, corner of H and 17th streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., on a visit.

Mrs. Beatty, wife of Lieutenant Commander Beatty, U.S.N., has gone to Washington, Rappahannock County, Va., to visit her mother, Mrs. Peachy.

Capt. R. E. L. Michie, U.S.A., Mrs. Michie and their daughter have taken an apartment at the Richmond Hotel, Washington, D.C., for this winter.

Mrs. P. R. Butt, mother of Capt. A. W. Butt, U.S.A., has returned from Liverpool, Eng., where she passed the summer with her son, Mr. Edward Butt and his wife.

Mrs. Overton, wife of Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A., is visiting her parents, Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills, at their home on Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Swift, wife of Lieutenant Commander Swift, U.S.N., is visiting her parents, Hon. Adolph Meyer and Mrs. Meyer, at their home, 1700 Q street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A history of the 22d Infantry has been written by Capt. William H. Wassell, 22d Inf., who went to Manila recently from his post at Marahui to arrange for printing the history.

Gen. Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie will entertain at a dinner on Nov. 22, in honor of Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant, who will be in Washington, D.C., on a visit.

Mrs. Lillian Duncan Baxter, niece of Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., has been visiting her brother, Colonel Duncan, U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and has returned to her home in Washington, D.C.

The Army transport Sumner sailed on Nov. 14 from New York for Colon with the Congressional committee appointed some time ago to inspect the route of the Panama Canal. The members of the committee include Gen. S. M. Whitide, U.S.A.

The tomb of Susan Decatur, wife of Comdr. Stephen Decatur, is being restored under the personal direction of William Decatur Parsons of New York city, a lineal descendant of Commodore and Mrs. Decatur. The tomb of Mrs. Decatur is at Georgetown, D.C.

A branch of the Navy League of the United States has been organized in London, with Mr. F. B. Blake, chairman; Mr. Frank Bliss, vice-chairman, and Mr. Lewis C. Hay, secretary. Among those who have joined are Messrs. Sydney Appleton, William Forbes Fisher, Edward O. Lewis, H. Clay Evans, Hamilton McCormick, Edwin A. Abbey, James McDonald, Ernest Carter and Wade Chance.

Capt. Frank Parker, 15th U.S. Cav., who was graduated at the French military school at Saumur last August, took part before his graduation in a fencing tournament held at Saumur, and was highly complimented for his skill by the local press. L'Echo Saumurois said that Captain Parker showed "the decision, daring and vigor of the great American nation," and that his saber bout was "a veritable sensation."

A despatch from Bloomington, Ill., says: "Miguel Niedao, a young Filipino student who is being educated at the State Normal University at Normal by the Government, has been reprimanded by the War Department for attacking the friars and the methods of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. Niedao's articles first appeared in The Vidette, a student publication at the university, and were then widely copied by the press of Central Illinois."

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf., who was tried in Mindanao, P.I., on the charge of having broken arrest. The court found Lieutenant Fisher guilty as charged and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Army. He was tried several months ago on the charge of duplication of his pay accounts. Final action on the case has not yet been taken by the War Department.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Nov. 16, 1904: Lieut. E. W. Eberle, U.S.N.; Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U.S.N.; Lieut. R. S. Douglas, U.S.N., and Mrs. Douglas; Ensign C. R. Kear, U.S.N.; Pay Insp. C. S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams; C. B. Newman, U.S.R.C., and wife; Lieut. John A. Wagner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wagner; Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan, U.S.N.; Lieut. T. M. Hunter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hunter; Gen. S. Snyder, U.S.A.; Surg. A. M. Moore, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. M. Watson, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. Alfred Markley, wife of Colonel Markley of the 13th Infantry, entertained the Army Ladies Card Club at Fort McDowell, Cal., on the afternoon of Nov. 8. The guests arrived at 12:30 on the steamer McDowell. A delicious luncheon was served to about forty people at small tables, after which several games of euchre were played. Mrs. Halstead, of the 13th Infantry, carrying off the first prize, a dainty piece of Satsuma china. Among the guests were Mesdames Moore, Coolidge, Woodruff, Young, McAlexander, Gillett, Payson, Wissner, Fry, Fugger, Halstead, Girard, Brechemin, Davis, Andrews, Gibson, Morris, Fassett, and others.

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, with his staff visited the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday, Nov. 17, and was

received by Admiral Higginson with all the honors, including a salute. The party was taken from the yard to Mount Vernon on the U.S.S. Sylph, and after their return were conveyed in automobiles to Arlington and Fort Myer, where a squadron of the 15th Cavalry on parade was inspected by the Prince. In the riding hall a dozen troopers went through a rough riding drill. Colonel Wallace then conducted the party through the barracks, after which the Prince returned to Washington. At the Arlington Hotel in the evening a dinner was given, complimentary to the Prince, by the Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation, Cr. Eki Hioki, sixty guests, all prominent in Washington life, being present. Among the guests were Admirals Evans and Higginson, Generals Chaffee, Gillespie, Humphrey, Bliss, Crozier and Dodge, Colonels T. W. Symons and C. S. Bromwell.

Gen. D. D. Wheeler, U.S.A., retired, who resides at Fredericksburg, Va., has greatly improved his residence on lower Main street in that city. He has added a driveway, has painted the house both outside and in, and has in many ways modernized the building until now it is one of the handsomest residences in Virginia. "This house," says the Daily Star of Fredericksburg, "has a history." It was built and occupied by Dr. Mortimer, who was the physician for Mrs. Mary Washington, the mother of the peerless Father of His Country. When Washington came here after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, Dr. Mortimer gave him and his suite a dinner party in this house, which was attended by the great commander-in-chief, Lafayette, Count Rochambeau, Steuben, Marshall, Monroe and others. Probably nowhere at any time was there gathered around the dining table more men distinguished and celebrated in history than were assembled here in the residence now occupied by General Wheeler. And Fredericksburg counts itself fortunate in having the general and his beautiful wife as the present occupants of this historic mansion.

At the reception given to General Blackmar and staff, G.A.R., at Harlem Casino, New York, Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, 1904, Rear Admiral James Entwistle, U.S.N., retired, made an able speech, in the course of which he said: "It has always been a great delight to me to attend these gatherings for the purpose of meeting the patriotic veterans of the Civil War, for I am somewhat of a veteran myself, having some forty years of actual service to my credit, three months of which were with the 8th Regiment, N.Y.N.G., in response to Abraham Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand troops. What greater honor could any American citizen ask for than to be classed among those who fought to save and keep united this great American republic, and have the right to wear a G.A.R. or Loyal Legion button? In time to come history will tend to give it a greater significance than it has at the present day, when our descendants will be ever proud to claim as their ancestor a veteran of the Civil War. In the same manner and for the same reasons, they will be overhauling the family archives to prove that right, as do the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, or the Society of the Cincinnati." "He who lives under the flag," said Admiral Entwistle, "is safe. He is as safe as if he were right here at home. And who made it so, comrades? You did—you and your fellow soldiers and sailors, the men who carried the swords and the men behind the guns, and I might perhaps without egotism add, the men down in the bowels of the ship, those unknown, unseen heroes, working in the dark, working in a place from which there is no escape, working where it calls for the highest degree of moral and physical courage—the men who feed the boilers and the men who hold the throttles of the gigantic mechanical monsters which are the life and living power of the modern battleship. We are all advancing in years, comrades. Soon we shall be summoned to answer the last roll call. But old as we are, comrades, I think I can say for one and all, that should the dire necessity ever arise, there is not one of us who in our old age would not willingly give what is left of our lives in fighting for the honor of the grand old flag for which we fought in our younger days."

A very neat roster of the 8th U.S. Infantry, Col. Frederick A. Smith, commanding, was issued from the regimental press on Nov. 1. The headquarters of the regiment are at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y. The field and staff officers of the regiment are pretty well scattered as will be seen from the list given below: Field and staff—Col. Frederick A. Smith, commanding regiment and Fort Jay; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, detached service, commanding Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry and post of San Juan, P.R.; Majors Richard H. Wilson, detached service, commanding 1st Battalion and Fort Slocum, New York; Colville P. Terrett, detached service, commanding 3d Battalion and Fort Niagara, New York; Reuben B. Turner, detached service, constructing quartermaster, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Adjutant, Capt. John K. Miller, adjutant, recruiting officer, Summary Court, commanding detachment of Casuals, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Quartermaster, Capt. Traber Norman, Q.M., Governors Island, N.Y.; Commissary, Capt. William Y. Stamper, commissary, prison and police officer, Fort Jay, N.Y.; Chaplain, vacancy. Battalion adjutants.—First Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, 1st Battalion, detached service, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 2d Battalion, post treasurer, post librarian, officer in charge of post schools and assistant fire marshal, Fort Jay, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 3d Battalion, detached service, Fort Niagara, N.Y., post adjutant, recruiting officer and summary court. Battalion quartermasters and commissaries.—Second Lieut. William J. Davis, 1st Battalion, detached service, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 2d Battalion, engineer officer, exchange officer, ordnance officer, superintendent of athletics and signal officer, Fort Jay, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 3d Battalion, detached service, Fort Niagara, N.Y., post Q.M., and C.S. and constructing quartermaster. A list of non-commissioned officers is also given, as well as the different colonels of the regiment from January, 1799 to date. There are many men of long service in the ranks of the 8th Infantry, Sergt. Martin Way being the senior in point of service, with twenty-five years to his credit.

The United Service Magazine of London, while rejoicing that the possibility of an aggressive Franco-Russian combination against England has been made more remote by recent events, reminds its readers that developments in other quarters are too important to be overlooked. "The Navy of the United States," our contemporary remarks, "is advancing by leaps and bounds, and promises are long to be second to none, except perhaps our own. Germany, too, is building up a compact force of battleships, which, though not of the largest displacement, are each of the highest caliber, and her navy generally is maintained in a state of the highest efficiency in every detail. The establishment of our new naval base on the coast sufficiently indicates the importance attached in this country to the German shipbuilding policy."

#### REPLY TO "IN DEFENSE OF GENERAL GAINES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the article signed "A Regular Army Officer" in the JOURNAL of Nov. 12, 1904, there appear several statements in regard to the canteen question, stated as matters of fact, yet which are at best only opinions of the writer, and which the real facts, and the opinions of many experienced officers, seem to refute. It is only right, as the question is of vital importance to the Army, that it be discussed from both sides, fairly, and with the opinions given supported by facts.

Be it understood, before proceeding, that the motive of this article is not to defend the liquor habit—only to defend the canteen as a means of reducing the number of victims of that habit among the Regular Army soldiers, enabling them to enjoy more the pittance they receive, and to pass the time away in a rational, sociable and streets, as some of them do now.

The first point taken was: "When a boy most of us would have much rather gone fishing than to have gone to school, etc."

Correct. And how many of us now begrudge the time spent in such "folly"? It is just as much, in its proper time and place, and usually, a more important part of the boy's education than most of the mooted "book-learning," so much of which is superfluous and unnecessary in after-life, except for its training of the mind, and which too often exerts a narrowing influence instead of the one intended.

This applies to the canteen question. It does not detract from a soldier's proper performance of his duties, it simply makes him more cheerful in their performance, by giving him the chance to have necessary relaxation and sociability, in a clean place, with his companions; and this without fear of being late in answering calls and without the necessity of association with the usual crowd of saloon loafers found near the reservation, exerting on the soldier their degrading influences and example.

The article continues: "We know, at least should know, that when the Government allows the sale of liquor on the reservation, it makes it the more easy to procure it by the soldier; while if he had to go out of his way the man who is not a habitual would not inconvenience himself by doing so."

Do we know that? Is it easier for the soldier to procure it, at the canteen, when restrained by the advice and guidance of the non-commissioned officers, and with his canteen credits supervised by his captain, than at any of the dives bordering the reservation, just as near and convenient as the canteen, and which will give him credit and buy his clothing and equipment besides, so that he may have still more to spend for drink? Then glance at the matter as a business proposition for the soldier who wishes to buy the drink. At the canteen he gets his drink at cost with a percentage added. The bulk of the percentage reverts to the company fund. Besides getting a drink he knows to be good and not "doped," he gets also the advantages of clean environment, good company and no loss of self-respect at being seen to enter the place.

At the other places—well, the records of the general and summary courts show fully what they do for our men. There is no doubt "in the minds of all thinking officers" that the victims of the liquor habit, with the consequent delinquencies, would be fewer by far were a canteen allowed. Is it not, therefore, a desirable consummation? The soldier is not a child; he must be treated like the man that he is, and his faults corrected by guidance and the arousing of his manhood, and common sense, not by prohibition. And even the boyish ones, so many of whom are led astray by evil influences, cannot be cured by prohibition. Probably fifty per cent. of the cases of stomach-ache in boyhood are directly traceable to the fact that mothers forbade their sons to eat green apples. And the other fifty per cent. to the fact that a stingy farmer would not give any, and they had to be stolen.

It is human nature, this, and the soldier is essentially human, and must be so treated or the results will be disappointing.

The estimable persons who think that the canteen is a way of taking the soldier's pittance from him "by designing some way of preying upon his weakness" are wholly mistaken as to the object of the canteen. It is to lessen the prevalence of the liquor habit in a rational way, to the best interests of the man, making his money last longer when he wishes to spend it that way. And the matter of the spending of the soldier's pittance is a personal one with him, as he is the one who earns it and to whom it belongs, and who will spend it in his own way, by hook or by crook, no matter what is prohibited on the reservation.

Let us assume that the liquor habit among our soldiers is the enemy we are all fighting. By the institution of the canteen we would materially weaken that enemy, inasmuch as all the saloons near the posts would be put out of business for lack of their trade with the soldiers. This is a fact. The soldier does not like the places; he simply frequents them because there are none better accessible to him; and he would prefer and patronize the cleaner canteen in all cases. Granting this, is it not better to have the canteen, reduce the drunkenness thereby, and thus visibly weaken the enemy? What general would neglect to cut off and destroy a portion of the enemy's forces, just because he could not surround and exterminate them entirely at one blow? Yet that is the attitude assumed by some on the canteen question. Perhaps they think they are routing a portion of the enemy by abolishing the canteen, but really they are throwing their entire force against an unimportant part (the liquor sold in the canteen) and by so doing expose us to a strong flank attack by the main force of the enemy (the saloons outside the posts) who are thus enabled to take advantage of our every weakness.

Is this good tactics?

"ANOTHER REGULAR ARMY OFFICER."

#### ARTILLERY DISCONTENT EXPLAINED.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have noticed in your columns numerous complaints as to the difficulty of obtaining desirable men for the Coast Artillery. Allow me to present the enlisted man's view of the subject.

The principal cause of dissatisfaction is, of course, the great amount of fatigue at Artillery posts. Any one with ordinary understanding will recognize the fact that there must be more fatigue in Artillery than in the Infantry; but why a post commander should not go on the principle that fatigue is an unpleasant necessity, to be done as easily as is consistent with good work, is a mystery to me.

Another cause for discontent is the system of "com-

pany guards," where one company furnishes the entire guard one day, and none for the next four days. By this system a large company gets twenty "nights in," and a small company six! It is easy on the sergeant major, but it's tough on the rest of the enlisted men.

Last, but by no means least, comes the Infantry drill. Why not have a detachment of Infantry at each Artillery post to do the work that properly belongs to Infantry, and equalize the amount of work done by the two branches of the Service. If we must have Infantry equipment let us have forty-five minutes extended order drill in a lump, instead of fifteen minutes company close order drill at seven, a change to fatigue clothes and two hours' gun drill; a change to blues and parade followed by battalion close order drill at 10:30. An Artillery soldier has one day's target practice a year and gets no qualification for that. Is it a wonder that he takes no pride in his rifle?

To sum up, the Infantry has an hour's drill and a half hour's athletics, and in most departments has the whole afternoon to himself. The Artillery has in addition to the above drills, gun drills, more "old guards," and the various fatigues incident to Artillery service.

P.I.; 9. Leopold Stodker, Fort Wood, N.Y.; 10. Roy R. Young, Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va.; 11. Owen V. Wilcomb, Fort Wood, N.Y.; 12. Charles F. Roberts, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 13. Clifford De-Kast, Fort Wood, N.Y.; 14. Charles V. Russell, Manila, P.I.; 15. Ambrose S. Collins, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; 16. Frank E. Peters, Fort Wood, N.Y.; 17. William A. Blackwood, Seattle, Wash.; 18. George K. Edwards, Manila, P.I.; 19. Charles Murphy, Fort Reno, Okla.; 20. Charles W. Davidson, 21. Charles T. Gardner, Manila, P.I.;

22. Harry S. Robinson, San Antonio, Tex.; 23. Joshua W. Billings, Fort Clark, Tex.; 24. Charles E. Booth, 25. Otto H. Herb, Manila, P.I.; 26. Thomas J. Patterson, Seattle, Wash.; 27. Frank Spaulding, San Francisco, Cal.; 28. Burt E. Grabo, St. Louis, Mo.; 29. Reuben Vining, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; 30. Edwin L. Stewart, 31. Edward Marshall, Manila, P.I.

32. Edmund B. Oldham, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 33. Milton J. Fletcher, Nome, Alaska; 34. Herman H. Walker, Manila, P.I.; 35. Charles Barrett, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 36. Edwin Northstrom, 37. Fred Yandean, Manila, P.I.; 38. Frank Crundler, Fort Riley, Kas.; 39. Frederick Kieber, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

40. George W. Henderson, Manila, P.I.; 41. Gregor X. Miller, Governors Island, N.Y.; 42. John C. Stewart, Copper Center, Alaska; 43. John A. Erickson, Skagway, Alaska; 44. Jacob Piotrowiak, Fort Wood, N.Y.; 45. Louis A. Walton, Manila, P.I.; 46. Robert J. Brownfield, St. Louis, Mo.; 47. George Lee, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 48. Alfred C. Greene, St. Louis, Mo.; 49. Oscar H. Wickham, Governors Island, N.Y.

50. George Clark, 51. Paul C. Lacey, Manila, P.I.; 52. Charles G. Munroe, 53. Leon E. Harper, St. Michael, Alaska; 54. Eugene Lazar, Fort Egbert, Alaska; 55. Fred Hawkins, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; 56. Charles W. Chadbourne, 57. John Young, 58. Joseph Smith, Manila, P.I.; 59. Charles W. Stolze, Fort Baker, Cal.

60. George Treffinger, Safety Harbor, Alaska; 61. John McRae, New York, N.Y.; 62. Willie W. Greenwood, Fort Wood, N.Y.; 63. Robert Loghry, Fort Egbert, Alaska; 64. Lionel H. Stewart, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 65. Willard S. Kelly, 66. Alexander E. Whitworth, 67. Clement B. Hill, Manila, P.I.; 68. Andrew Holland, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; 69. Herbert C. Horsley, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska.

70. Charles H. Carpenter, Keystone, Alaska; 71. Joseph H. Embleton, Teekill, Alaska; 72. Harry W. Mustin, St. Michael, Alaska; 73. John T. Sullivan, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 74. Evert L. Moore, Seattle, Wash.; 75. Lee Murphy, Nome, Alaska; 76. George B. Howe, Seattle, Wash.; 77. Oliver O. McCammon, Denver, Col.; 78. Joseph P. Conway, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83. Manila, P.I.; 84. Charles H. Campbell, 85. Charles F. Betz, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; 86. Van B. Rector, Fort McHenry, Md.; 87. Bert M. Comerford, Fort Washington, Md.; 88. James E. Hogan, Fort Egbert, Alaska; 89. Milton N. Williams, Benicia Barracks, Cal.

on arrival at San Francisco to Fort Myer, Virginia, and the 1st Squadron to Fort Riley, Kansas, for station.

Headquarters and 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., will sail from Manila, May 15, 1905, and proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, for station.

First Squadron, 12th Cav., will sail from Manila, June 15, 1905, and proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, for station.

Third Squadron, 13th Cav., will sail from Manila, July 15, 1905, and proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for station.

Third Squadron, 12th Cav., will sail from Manila, Aug. 15, 1905, and proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for station.

The horses left by the headquarters and the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, which will take the necessary steps to properly care for them by the temporary employment of thirty-two civilians, eight for each troop. These horses will be kept at Jefferson Barracks until two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry shall have arrived at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., when they will be shipped from Jefferson Barracks to that station.

II. The following Infantry regiments are designated for service in the Philippine Islands:

The 21st Infantry, to relieve the 18th Infantry;

The 6th Infantry, to relieve the 14th Infantry;

The 19th Infantry, to relieve the 23d Infantry;

The 9th Infantry, to relieve the 4th Infantry;

The 16th Infantry, to relieve the 17th Infantry.

The organizations named will be placed en route to San Francisco, in time for embarkation, as follows:

The 21st Infantry on Feb. 1, 1905;

The 6th Infantry on March 1, 1905;

The 9th Infantry on May 1, 1905;

The 16th Infantry on June 1, 1905.

The organizations ordered to return to the United States will sail from Manila, P.I., as follows:

The 18th Infantry on Jan. 15, 1905;

The 14th Infantry on March 15, 1905;

The 23d Infantry on May 15, 1905;

The 4th Infantry on June 15, 1905;

The 17th Infantry on July 15, 1905, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows:

The 18th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.;

The 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.;

The 23d Infantry at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.;

The 4th Infantry headquarters, band, and two battalions, to be selected by the regimental commander at Fort Thomas, Ky.; the station of the remaining battalion to be designated in due time;

The 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga.

With a view of filling the ranks of the outgoing regiments with men who, on the dates of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, discharges, re-enlistments, and transfers will be carried out under the direction of division and department commanders, as provided in G.O. No. 144, W.D., Sept. 2, 1904, for the 21st Infantry.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in Par. 1374 of the Army Regulations of 1904.

Attention is invited to Par. 2, G.O. No. 46, May 29, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippine Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities at ports of sailing in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

### ARMY RECESS COMMISSIONS.

The following recess appointments have been made in the Army: Allan Rawson Williams, of Vermont, appointed 2d lieutenant from Nov. 13, 1904, and assigned to the 24th Infantry.

Loren Chester Grieves, of Michigan, appointed 2d lieutenant from Nov. 14, 1904, and assigned to the 24th Inf.

Aristides Moreno, of Alabama, appointed 2d lieutenant from Nov. 15, 1904, and assigned to the 25th Inf.

Richard D. LaGarde, of District of Columbia, appointed 2d lieutenant from Nov. 16, 1904, and assigned to the 1st Infantry.

CIRCULAR 9, NOV. 5, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.  
Publishes a communication relating to the matter of mortar practice.

G.O. 170, NOV. 4, 1904, WAR DEPT.  
Publishes the parcels-post convention between the United States of America and Norway.

G.O. 174, NOV. 11, 1904, WAR DEPT.  
Publishes the rules governing boards appointed for the examination of applicants for appointment as post non-commissioned staff officers (except master electricians and electrician sergeants provided for in a separate order), under Paragraphs 93, 94 and 95, Army Regulations, 1904.

The order of examination is 1. Personal history; 2. Knowledge of regulations and arithmetic; 3. Skill in preparation of official papers; 4. General education; 5. Penmanship and orthography.

A summary of the markings is as follows:

Subjects.	Marks of the board.	Relative weights.	Products of marks by relative weights.
Manual of Department.....	85	340	29,400
Army Regulations.....	75	255	19,875
Arithmetic.....	98	490	48,510
Preparation of papers.....	80	4	320
Penmanship.....	85	4	340
Orthography.....	89	4	356
General education.....	79	3	237
Totals.....	27	2,308	85,444
General average.....			31,814

G.O. 175, Nov. 11, 1904, War Department.  
Headquarters and two battalions, 16th Inf., will proceed without unnecessary delay to St. Louis, Missouri, and will report to the commanding general, Northern Division, for duty as guard at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for a period of forty-five days.

### CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 176, NOV. 17, 1904, WAR DEPT.  
I. The following Cavalry regiments are designated for service in the Philippine Islands:

The 8th Cav., to relieve the 13th Cav.;

The 7th Cav., to relieve the 12th Cav.;

The headquarters and the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav. (Jefferson Barracks, Missouri), will be placed en route to San Francisco, California, in time for embarkation on the transport sailing on March 1, 1905. The other organizations named will be similarly routed and reported in time to sail as follows:

Third Squadron, 8th Cav. (Fort Riley, Kansas), April 1, 1905;

Second Squadron, 7th Cav. (Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia), May 1, 1905;

Headquarters and 1st Squadron, 7th Cav. (Fort Myer, Virginia), June 1, 1905;

Third Squadron, 7th Cav. (Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia), and 1st Squadron, 8th Cav. (Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory), July 1, 1905.

Cavalry regiments returning to the United States will be relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands, placed en route to the United States, and upon arrival at San Francisco, California, will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, 1st and 2d Squadrons, 13th Cav., will be placed en route from Manila, on transport sailing April 15, 1905; the headquarters and 2d Squadron to proceed up-

on arrival at San Francisco to Fort Myer, Virginia, and the 1st Squadron to Fort Riley, Kansas, for station.

Headquarters and 2d Squadron, 12th Cav., will sail from Manila, May 15, 1905, and proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, for station.

First Squadron, 12th Cav., will sail from Manila, June 15, 1905, and proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia, for station.

Third Squadron, 13th Cav., will sail from Manila, July 15, 1905, and proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, for station.

Third Squadron, 12th Cav., will sail from Manila, Aug. 15, 1905, and proceed to Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., for station.

The horses left by the headquarters and the 2d Squadron, 8th Cav., at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, which will take the necessary steps to properly care for them by the temporary employment of thirty-two civilians, eight for each troop. These horses will be kept at Jefferson Barracks until two squadrons of the 12th Cavalry shall have arrived at Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., when they will be shipped from Jefferson Barracks to that station.

II. The following Infantry regiments are designated for service in the Philippine Islands:

The 21st Infantry, to relieve the 18th Infantry;

The 6th Infantry, to relieve the 14th Infantry;

The 19th Infantry, to relieve the 23d Infantry;

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The 4th Infantry on June 15, 1905;

The 17th Infantry on July 15, 1905, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows:

The 18th Infantry at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.;

The 14th Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.;

The 23d Infantry at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.;

The 4th Infantry headquarters, band, and two battalions, to be selected by the regimental commander at Fort Thomas, Ky.; the station of the remaining battalion to be designated in due time;

The 17th Infantry at Fort McPherson, Ga.

With a view of filling the ranks of the outgoing regiments with men who, on the dates of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, discharges, re-enlistments, and transfers will be carried out under the direction of division and department commanders, as provided in G.O. No. 144, W.D., Sept. 2, 1904, for the 21st Infantry.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in Par. 1374 of the Army Regulations of 1904.

Attention is invited to Par. 2, G.O. No. 46, May 29, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippine Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities at ports of sailing in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

### COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 56, Nov. 2, 1904, Dept. of California.  
Publishes the proceedings of a general court martial at the Presidio of San Francisco, of which Lieut. William L. Pitcher, 2th Inf., was president, and Capt. John J. Bradley, 14th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. George S. Richards, Jr., 23d Inf., heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal.

Charge 1.—Causing to be presented to the United States authorities for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, knowing such claim to be false and fraudulent, in violation of the 30th Article of War.

Charge 2.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge 3.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specifications under the second charge alleged that having made over his official pay account for the month of May, 1903, as security for the payment of a promissory note, he made a second official pay account for the same month, and collected it from the United States. That he failed to pay the note as promised and redeem his pay account. It was also alleged that he made a false statement concerning his pay account.

Finding.—The court finds that the accused was not of sound mind at the time of the commission of the offenses charged. In arriving at this conclusion, the court considered such evidence only as was based upon personal knowledge of witnesses and deponents, founded upon their personal observation; and in its consideration rejected all opinions, beliefs, and other testimony based upon hearsay.

The court found the accused "Not guilty" of all charges and specifications, and acquitted him on the ground of insanity.

The proceedings, findings, and acquittal were approved by General Moore, commanding the Department of California.

G.O. 47, NOV. 9, 1904, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., was president, and Capt. John P. Hains, Art. Corps, was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 6th Inf.

Charge: Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Dalton did neglect to keep a proper account of the company fund of Co. D, 6th Inf., by failing to enter or cause to be entered upon the proper book certain receipts pertaining to the company fund, and amounting to \$327.25, and the total payments not entered were \$363.65, and that by reason of the above mentioned failure and neglect he did, when relieved of command of Company D, about Sept. 5, 1904, fail to turn over to his successor, 1st Lieut. C. M. Gordon, Jr., 6th Inf., the difference between said receipts and expenditures, amounting to \$23.60 funds of Company D, 6th Inf.

It was also alleged that Lieutenant Dalton having mess with Co. D, 6th Inf., from May 1, 1904, to June 4, 1904, and from Aug. 30, 1904, to Aug. 31, 1904, all dates inclusive, did fail to pay his mess bill, amounting to \$9, until on or about Oct. 1, 1904, after an official investigation of the matter had been begun, and it was further alleged that Lieutenant Dalton, having caused certain lumber purchased from the fund of Company D, to be made into articles for his, Lieutenant Dalton's private use, did fail to reimburse said fund for the lumber so used, amounting in value to about \$33.18.

The accused pleaded "guilty" to the charge and specifications,

11th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Chas. C. Finch, battalion quartermaster and commissary 11th Inf.

Charge.—Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Finch, while on duty as officer of the guard did on account of negligent performance of guard duty allow six general prisoners to escape at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., about 1 o'clock a.m., the 27th of August, 1904. The accused pleaded "Not guilty."

Finding.—"Not guilty."

The court acquitted Lieutenant Finch. General Wint, in reviewing the proceedings, said:

"In the foregoing case the evidence shows a failure on the part of the accused to fully carry out his duties as officer of the guard, and that as such officer he neglected to observe certain precautions which made possible the escape of six general prisoners for whose safe keeping he was responsible. No defense to these facts is found in the record, and while it is shown that similar neglects had been practiced upon previous tours of guard at this post, such practice could afford no excuse for negligence by the accused in the performance of his duties and would not in any measure justify the lack of diligence evidenced in this case. The acquittal is disapproved. Lieutenant Finch will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 58, NOV. 5, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Second Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav., having reported is announced as aide-de-camp to the brigadier general commanding and as inspector of small arms practice, Department of California, to take effect the 3d instant, relieving Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., of that duty.

By command of Brigadier General Moore:

S. W. DUNNING, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 59, NOV. 10, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Co. C, 13th Inf., now on temporary duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Co. M, 10th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed on Monday, Nov. 14, to the department rifle range, Point Bonita, Cal., and will, together with Co. G, 13th Inf., now at that range, go into camp for duty in guarding prisoners in the construction work to be done under the direction of 1st Lieut. William H. Patterson, 28th Inf.

CIR. 9, NOV. 11, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.

The attention of post commanders is called to the provisions of Par. 94, Army Regulations, and Cir. No. 49, W.D., c.s. The department commander directs that the utmost care be exercised in computing the abatements earned by general prisoners.

By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:

A. C. SHARPE, Lieut. Col., A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 35, NOV. 3, 1904, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Military Athletic Contests prescribed by Par. 3, G.O. No. 8, series 1903, these headquarters, may be suspended, at the discretion of the post commanders, during the months devoted to the theoretical instruction required by G.O. No. 115, War Department, C.S.

By command of Brig. General Williams:

R. K. EVANS, Major, A.G.

G.O. 19, NOV. 7, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Revokes G.O. 6, series of 1903, from these headquarters, and issues instructions to govern the troops of this command in drills and other military exercises during the current season and until further orders.

CIR. 11, NOV. 7, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

The following reports are no longer required at these headquarters and in future will not be rendered:

Report of Drills and Instructions.—Forms Nos. 1 and 2, required by G.O. No. 6, series of 1903, Department of Dakota.

Report of Field Day Exercises, required by Cir. No. 3, series of 1903, Department of Dakota.

Monthly Statement of Strength of Command, etc., Par. 11, Cir. No. 3, c.s., Department of Dakota.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

WILBER E. WILDER, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 31, NOV. 9, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Thursday, Nov. 24, being Thanksgiving Day, all military duty and labor throughout the department, except the necessary guard and police, will be suspended on that day.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

B. J. MITCHELL, 1st Lieut., 12th Inf., A.D.C., A.A.G.

CIRCULAR 40, SEPT. 17, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIV.

Publishes a manual for contract dental surgeons on duty in the Philippines Division, prepared by Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeon Robert T. Oliver, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 42, SEPT. 27, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIV.

Calls the attention of department, post and regimental ordnance officers to Par. 28, G.O. No. 89, series 1903, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, which limits issues to the tables of allowances.

G.O. 83, SEPT. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Relates to applications from post surgeons for transfer of patients to other hospitals.

G.O. 84, SEPT. 22, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Directs all quartermasters in this department charged with disbursement of public funds to render to the chief quartermaster of the department a monthly statement of their receipts and disbursements upon blank forms prepared for the purpose.

G.O. 85, SEPT. 26, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The temporary military stations established in the vicinity of the places named below are designated as follows:

I. Near Los Banos, Laguna, as Camp Eldridge, in honor of the late Capt. Bogardus Eldridge, 14th Inf., who died Oct. 2, 1899, of wounds received in action near Baco, Cavite.

II. Near Daraga, Albay, as Camp Daraga.

III. Near Lucena, Tayabas, as Camp Wilhelm, in honor of the late Capt. William H. Wilhelm, 21st Inf., who was wounded in action near Lipa, Batangas, June 10, 1901, and died at Lipa, June 12, 1901.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

JOHN F. GUILFOYLE, Major and A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 22, SEPT. 29, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Communication of rations to soldiers entitled to same will be paid by the commissary officer of the post nearest to them.

G.O. 33, SEPT. 30, 1904, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

First Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department and 1st Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., is temporarily in charge of office.

CIR. 5, SEPT. 28, 1904, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Clr. No. 12, series of 1903, these headquarters, is revoked. Commanding officers of stations in this department are authorized to employ native labor, by the day or part of a day at not to exceed local rates, for the purpose of unloading vessels arriving with government supplies. These laborers will only be employed when absolutely necessary, and the officers employing them are expected to carefully guard the public interests.

By command of Brigadier General Carter:

D. A. FREDERICK, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major General James F. Wade, accompanied by his wife, will proceed on a tour of inspection to such points in

the southern islands of the archipelago as may be necessary. (Sept. 17, Phil. Div.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Brig. Gen. George H. Burton, 1st G. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M., from duty in charge of the Santa Mesa lumber yards, and is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty in charge of the quartermaster shops, Manila, relieving Capt. Frederick W. Cole. (Sept. 26, Phil. Div.)

#### CAPT. GEORGE A. NUGENT, Q.M.

Capt. George A. Nugent, Q.M., will, in addition to his other duties, assume charge, under the direction of the chief Q.M. of the division, of the Santa Mesa lumber yards, vice Capt. Amos W. Kimball, relieved. (Sept. 26, Phil. Div.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1904, is granted Capt. James E. Normoyle, Q.M. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas B. Marsh, will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Michael Barrett, from duty at Manila, to Binangonan de Lampon, Tayabas, for duty. (Sept. 27, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Byron K. Smith will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Benedict Landau to Ragay, Ambos Camarines, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. William E. Keller, who will proceed to Manila, and thence to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 19, Phil. Div.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. John N. Merrick. (Nov. 10, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. John A. McAlister is assigned to duty in charge of Dental Base Station No. 3, Zamboanga. (Sept. 12, D. Min.)

Contract Dental Surg. Julien R. Bernheim will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (Sept. 22, D. Luzon.)

Contract Surg. William G. Miller will proceed to Bayuyangan, Batangas, for duty. (Sept. 24, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, and will proceed to Lipa, Batangas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Nelson Gapan, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. Contract Surg. Julius C. Le-Hardy will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for duty. (Sept. 19, D. Luzon.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, asst. surg., is extended five days. (Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. Elias H. Porter, Omaha, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for temporary duty. (Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 18, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. Preston S. Kellogg, Fort Robinson. (Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

Contract Surgs. Edward N. Bowen and Michael E. Hughes are relieved from duty at Pasay Barracks, Manila, and Naga, Cavite, respectively, and will report at Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (Sept. 17, Phil. Div.)

Contract Surg. John D. Brooks, now on temporary duty at Fort Washakie, will return to his proper station, Fort Meade. (Nov. 2, D. Mo.)

Major Charles E. Woodruff, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., vice Major Henry D. Snyder, surg., relieved. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Major Robert J. Gibson, surg., to Malate Barracks, Manila, for duty. First Lieut. William R. Eastman, asst. surg., to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, asst. surg., to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Chas. E. McDonald, who will then proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for station. (Sept. 27, D. Mindanao.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Morse, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., for temporary duty. (Sept. 29, D. V.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 24, c.s., these headquarters, as refers to Contract Surg. H. Newton Kierulff, is revoked. (Nov. 7, D. Cal.)

Contract Surg. Ira Ayer, now on temporary duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will continue on duty at that hospital. (Nov. 5, D. Cal.)

The following named dental surgeons are relieved from their present stations and will proceed to and take station at the posts designated: Dental Surg. S. D. Boak, Fort Myer, Va.; Dental Surg. Douglas E. Foster, Fort Slocum, N.Y. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Madison H. Bowman will report to the C.O., Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Sept. 27, D. Min.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Leonard P. Bell, is extended one month. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Dental Surg. Jean C. Whinnery, is extended one month. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Morris J. Hansen, is extended one month. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Major Aaron H. Appel, surg., now at San Francisco, for transportation to the Philippine Islands on transport to sail from San Francisco Dec. 1, 1904. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 21, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of fourteen days, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, Asst. Surg. (Nov. 17, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class William J. Donahey, H.C., from duty at Pilar, Sorsogon, and will proceed to Mariguana, Rizal, for detached service at the pumping station, Rizal, to relieve Sergt. Algernon Van Aller, H.C., who will proceed to Ragay, Ambos Camarines, for duty. (Sept. 28, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Daniel Millen, H.C., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (Sept. 30, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto F. Frese, H.C., having been tried by G.C.M. at Malahi Island, Laguna de Bay, P.I., and found guilty of absence without leave, and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, three specifications, was sentenced "To forfeit to the United States \$50 per month of his pay for the period of two months." The sentence is approved and will be duly executed. (Sept. 21, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Elmo D. Mathews, H.C., now at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about Dec. 1, 1904. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Grant Funderburg, H.C., from duty at Cottabato, Mindanao, to San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 22, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class John S. Fair, H.C., from duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to San Francisco, Cal., in order to avail himself of the furlough for three months granted him. (Sept. 23, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Otto Frese, H.C., from duty at Calamba, Laguna, to Pillar, Sorsogon, for duty. Sergt. John A. Joerg, from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Ambulon, Batangas, for duty. Sergt. Francis W. Wickett, from duty at Calamba to San Mateo, Rizal, Sergt. Fred G. Stewart, from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Ambulon, Batangas, for detached service at Bayuyangan, Batangas. (Sept. 23, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. Percy Tanner, H.C., assigned permanently to the transport Burnside. (Oct. 26, D. Col.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph C. Merry, H.C., will proceed to Balluag, Bulacan, for duty, relieving Sergt. Thomas A. Matthews, H.C., who will proceed to Cuartel Meisic, Manila, for duty. (Oct. 8, D. Luzon.)

First Class Private Oscar J. Betournay, H.C., at Fort Slocum, N.Y., is detailed as assistant to Dental Surg. S. D. Brook, now on leave. (Nov. 12, D.E.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major George T. Holloway, paymaster. (Nov. 17, D.E.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Frank C. Boggs, 1st Lieut. Robert R. Raiston, Max C. Taylor and 2d Lieut. William H. Rose, C.E., will report to Major Harry Taylor, C.E., Manila, P.I., for duty in connection with the construction of the defenses of the Philippine Islands. (Sept. 17, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, Harold C. Fliske, Max C. Tyler, Julian L. Schley, 2d Lieuts. William H. Rose, Ferdinand Williams, Richard C. Moore, and Lewis M. Adams, C.E., are relieved from duty in this division and will proceed by the first available transport to leave Manila to San Francisco, for further instructions. (Oct. 1, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E., from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Oct. 1, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E., will, in addition to his present duties, report to the engineer officer of the division, as assistant and as disbursing officer of the office of the engineer officer of the division, relieving 1st Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, C.E., who will proceed to San Francisco. (Oct. 1, Phil. Div.)

The following assignments to stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers recently relieved from duty in the Philippines Division are ordered: First Lieut. Douglas MacArthur upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will take station at that place, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury for duty under his immediate orders; 1st Lieuts. Charles T. Leeds, Harold C. Fliske, Ulysses S. Grant, 3d, and Ferdinand Williams will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers; 1st Lieuts. Max C. Tyler, Julian L. Schley, William H. Rose and 2d Lieuts. Richard C. Moore and Lewis M. Adams will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty with the 1st Battalion of Engineers. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, Signal Corps, from duty in the Department of Luzon, and will report to the signal officer of the division for duty as disbursing officer and acting Q.M. and commissary of the Signal Corps, in the division, relieving 1st Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, who will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty as signal officer of that department. (Sept. 28, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergts. William A. Blackwood and George B. Howe, Signal Corps, now on duty on the cableship Burnside are assigned to duty at the cable office at Seattle, Wash. (Oct. 25, D. Col.)

The following changes in the stations of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are ordered: First Class Sergt. Edwin L. Stewart, from Manila, to Tayabas, Tayabas, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Stephen E. Karigan from duty as district sergeant. The latter will proceed to Manila, reporting to the C.O., Co. E, Signal Corps, for duty. Sergt. James W. Mangram, now at Rombon, Rombon, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan. (Sept. 17, Phil. Div.)

First Class Sergt. Lionel H. Stewart, Signal Corps, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

#### CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. Edmund Banks Smith having reported at Atlantic Division headquarters, Nov. 1, is announced as chaplain of this station. (Oct. 28, At. Div.)

#### CAVALRY.

Colonel Edgerly, 2d U.S. Cav., in G.O. 4, Oct. 1, 1904, 2d Cav., Camp Wallace, Union, P.I., announces that the resignation of 2d Lieut. William R. Pope, as squadron Q.M. and C.S., 1st Squadron of this regiment, is accepted, to take effect this date, and that 2d Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 2d Cav., is appointed in his stead. Second Lieut. William R. Pope, 2d Cav., unassigned, is assigned to Troop A, of this regiment, vice Collins.

First Sergt. Orlo C. Whitaker

nell, 13th Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. First Lieut. Philip Yost, A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will revert to a status of absent with leave. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Major William H. Cuffin, A.C., Fort Riley. (Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Granger Adams, A.C., Fort Riley. (Nov. 5, D. Mo.)

Capt. Herman C. Schumm, A.C., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Lexington, Mo., and make a special inspection of Wentworth Military Academy on or about Dec. 1, 1904. (Nov. 8, Nor. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. E. H. Catlin, A.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Nov. 14, D. Mo.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are appointed acting commissaries: Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, commanding torpedo planter General Henry Knox; Capt. Lloyd England, commanding torpedo planter Colonel George Armistead; Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding torpedo planter Major Samuel Ringgold; 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, commanding torpedo planter General Henry J. Hunt. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

Col. Charles Morris, A.C., commanding Artillery District of San Francisco, accompanied by Capt. Louis R. Burgess, A.C., district adjutant and ordnance officer, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and return, for the purpose of witnessing the quarterly service target practice at that post and making the Artillery inspection of that post. (Nov. 2, Pac. Div.)

First Lieut. Stanley D. Embick, A.C., is transferred from the 73d Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, to 1st lieutenant, rank May 20, 1904, assigned to 62d Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, to 1st lieutenant, rank June 17, 1904, assigned to 90th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. James H. Bryson, to 1st lieutenant, rank July 1, 1904, assigned to 73d Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, to 1st lieutenant, rank July 3, 1904, assigned to 108th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Roger O. Mason, to 1st lieutenant, rank July 7, 1904, assigned to 14th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. James D. Watson, to 1st lieutenant, rank Sept. 1, 1904, assigned to 21st Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, to 1st lieutenant, rank Sept. 27, 1904, assigned to 11th Co., C.A.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Winn, to 1st lieutenant, rank Oct. 7, 1904, assigned to 24th Co., C.A.

Lieutenants Mason and Winn will join the companies to which they are assigned. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., Q.M., at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, in addition to his present duties will assume charge on Nov. 30, 1904, of such construction work as may be required to be done at that post, relieving Major Wilds P. Richardson, 9th Inf., who will repair to Washington, D.C., for consultation on official business. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. P. H. RAY.

Major George W. McIver, 4th Inf., will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (Oct. 7, D. Luzon.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. George I. Feeter, 7th Inf., will proceed to Kudarangan, Mindanao, and assume command of that station and the troops serving thereat. (Sept. 2, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., will proceed to Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty with his company. (Oct. 4, D. L.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Cleveland Willcoxon, 9th Inf., is further extended four months. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 5, 1904, is granted Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 11th Inf., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (Nov. 5, Nor. Div.)

Major Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Nov. 7, D. Mo.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Capt. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., is granted leave of absence for two months, on account of sickness, with permission to visit China and Japan. (Sept. 28, Phil. Div.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Duncan K. Major, Jr., 14th Inf. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. James Hanson, 14th Inf. (Nov. 16, W.D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for two months, to take effect Dec. 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. A. Owen Seaman, 15th Inf. (Nov. 12, W.D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf., to take effect Nov. 23, 1904. (Nov. 2, D.G.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The following changes in station are ordered, to take place on Sept. 15: Headquarters, 17th Infantry, from Cottabato, Mindanao, to Zamboanga, Mindanao; Co. H, 17th Inf., from Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Reina Regente, Mindanao, relieving Co. D, 17th Inf., which will then proceed to Zamboanga. (Sept. 2, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 17th Inf., now at Cottabato, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, First Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Sept. 5, D. Min.)

Lieut. Col. George K. McGunnegle, 17th Inf., from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Cottabato, Mindanao, for station. (Sept. 2, D. Min.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

First Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., will proceed to Camp Warwick, Cebu, Cebu, P.I., for duty with his company. (Sept. 30, D.V.)

##### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

First Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., aide-de-camp, is assigned to command the detachment of enlisted men serving at these headquarters, vice 1st Lieut. A. L. Conger, 18th Inf., relieved. (Sept. 20, D.V.)

First Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., to Cuartel Meisic, for duty with his company. (Oct. 4, D.L.)

Second Lieut. Howard G. Shapley, 20th Inf., will report at Post of Manila, for duty with his company, H. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. James M. Petty, 20th Inf., now in Washington, on leave, will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty with a detachment of recruits to be sent to Fort Worden. Upon completion of his duties with the recruits Lieutenant Petty will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Horatio L. Lawrence, 20th Inf., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty with his company. (Oct. 5, D. Luzon.)

##### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Parrott, 22d Inf., is extended three months. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. William H. Allaire, 2d Inf., now at Zamboanga, will proceed to Manila, Luzon, First Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Sept. 27, D. Min.)

Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, 2d Inf., now at Parang, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (Sept. 27, D. Min.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 26th Inf., with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (Nov. 4, D.T.)

By telegraphic authority from the War Department, the following change of station of troops in this department is ordered: Co. G, 26th Inf., from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas; Co. H, 26th Inf., from Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Fort Ringgold, Texas; Co. I, 26th Inf., from Fort Brown, Texas, to Fort Ringgold, Texas; Co. M, 26th Inf., from Fort Ringgold, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas. The movement will be made by marching, all heavy baggage and company property being shipped by rail. (Nov. 6, D.T.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf., will proceed from Camp Overton, Mindanao, P.I., to Camp Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., and report in arrest to the commanding officer, for trial by G.C.M. (Sept. 16, D. Min.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The 43d Co., Philippine Scouts, is assigned to station at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I. (Sept. 29, D.V.)

First Lieut. Julian De Court, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Imus, Cavite, and assume command of his company. (Oct. 7, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Robert K. Brooks, Philippine Scouts, will proceed to Bay, Laguna, and assume command of his company. (Oct. 7, D. Luzon.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. William Baird, retired, is detailed to make the inspection of the militia of Maryland. (Nov. 4, At. Div.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C.; Capt. Morrell M. Mills, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Worden, Wash., Nov. 1, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. George C. Kemp, 30th Co., C.A., and Sergt. James M. Eaton, 62d Co., C.A., for the position of sergeant major, of the Artillery Corps, junior grade. (Oct. 26, D. Col.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Cuartel de Espana, Oct. 12, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Squadron Sergt. Major Jonas F. Bitterman, 12th Cav., and Battalion Sergt. Major James Walker, 20th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Major Walter K. Wright, 7th Inf.; Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 7th Inf. (Oct. 6, D. Luzon.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

First Sergt. James A. Ogle, Co. L, 4th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list. (Nov. 15, W.D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., to lieutenant colonel, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 29th Inf.

Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., to major, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 4th Inf.

Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., to major, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 24th Inf.

First Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 26th Inf., to captain, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 18th Inf.

First Lieut. Frank Halstead, 24th Inf., to captain, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 23d Inf.

Second Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 19th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 26th Inf.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 25th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, rank Nov. 5, 1904, assigned to 24th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Mason and Major Allaire will be assigned to companies by their regimental commanders. First Lieutenants Supplee and Hall will join the regiments to which assigned. Captain Halstead will remain on duty with the 24th Infantry until the return of the 23d Infantry to the United States, when he will join the latter regiment. (Nov. 11, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. at Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., Sept. 28, 1904, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, 22d Inf.; Major Abner Pickering, 22d Inf.; Capts. Frederick G. Stritzinger, Jr., 22d Inf.; Lorrain T. Richardson, 22d Inf.; Isaac Newell, 22d Inf.; David L. Stone, 22d Inf.; John R. Hannay, 22d Inf.; Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. James Justice, 22d Inf.; Henry A. Ripley, 22d Inf.; James R. Goodale, 22d Inf.; J. Alfred Moss, 22d Inf.; Harry Graham, 22d Inf.; Capt. Sterling P. Adams, 14th Cav., Judge advocate. (Sept. 16, D. Min.)

#### SUBMARINE MINE EQUIPMENT.

Boards of officers are detailed to convene at each artillery post now supplied or to be supplied with a submarine mine equipment in the artillery districts herein-after named, for the purpose of collecting data for submarine defense projects and of reporting upon existing mine buildings and other mine structures, and of recommending locations for necessary new buildings, observing stations, etc., for completing the mine plants at such posts.

Detail for each board: Major Arthur Murray, A.C., president of the Torpedo Board; the engineer officer in charge of engineer work in the artillery district; the district artillery engineer, except at Fort Caswell, North Carolina, and Fort Dade, Florida, where the post artillery engineer is detailed as a member of the board instead.

The boards as thus constituted will be governed in their work by such special instructions as may be agreed upon by the chief of artillery and the chief of engineers.

The boards will submit reports, accompanied by maps showing the locations of all mine structures built or recommended to be built, and giving the altitude of each primary and secondary observing station.

The boards will convene consecutively in artillery districts, as named below, beginning in the Artillery District of the Chesapeake on Nov. 15, 1904, or as soon thereafter as practicable:

Artillery District of the Chesapeake, the Potomac, Baltimore, the Delaware, Southern District of New York, a Eastern District of New York, New London, Narragansett, Boston, Portland, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Pensacola, New Orleans (Nov. 15, W.D.).

#### U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BUFORF.—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE.—Arrived at Seattle Oct. 22.

CROOK.—At San Francisco.

DIX.—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 11.

INGALLS.—At Manila, P.I.

KILPATRICK.—At New York.

LISCUM.—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN.—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 17. To sail for Manila Dec. 1.

McCLELLAN.—At New York.

SEWARD.—At Manila, P.I.

SHERIDAN.—Sailed from Manila Nov. 15 for San Francisco.

SHERMAN.—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.

SUMNER.—Sailed from New York Nov. 14 for Colon.

THOMAS.—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 15.

WRIGHT.—At Manila, P.I.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1904.

The cadets have won two football victories during the past week. On Wednesday the third or "C" team defeated the Pratt Institute eleven by a score of 17-0. On Saturday the regular team rolled up a score of 41-0 against the New York University eleven. The day was fine and the New Yorkers brought with them a large contingent of "rooters" who cheered indiscriminately the gains and losses of their team.

The West Point line-up in the game with New York University was: Hammond, T. W., left end; Doe, left tackle; Weeks, left guard; Tipton, center; Seagrave, right guard; Christy, right tackle; Gillespie, right end; Garey, quarterback; Hill, left halfback; Smith, right halfback; Watkins, fullback; officials; umpire, Mr. Morice; referee, Mr. Vail; linesman, Dr. P. M. Sefaxas; and 25 minute halves.

West Point won the toss and Doe kicked off at 3:06. The cadets had no trouble in going through the visitors' line, and Hill made the first touchdown at 3:12. Doe kicked goal. New York University's defense was weak and the forward could not withstand the rushes of the cadets who opened gaps in their line with little or no difficulty. Three more touchdowns were made in this half and the score when time was called at 4 o'clock for the first period stood, Army 24, New York University 0.

During the half Westover was substituted for Garey, and Wilhelm for Gillespie. When the teams began the second half Rockwell was at left end and Shute at left tackle. Tipton added another touchdown at 4:25. Hill kicking goal. Waugh was substituted for Westover. The playing in the remainder of the half was a repetition of that in the first period, and with practically an entire substitute team in the field; 11 more points were scored, making a total of 41. The following substitutions were made during the latter part of the half: Abraham for Tipton, Klemm for Hill, Latta for Watkins, Jenkins for Seagrave, Kunz for Latta. As a practice game it was unsatisfactory. The visiting team was too weak to make concentrated play necessary. As a consequence the playing was loose and chaotic. Most of the substitutes were used during the game.

The fourth classmen are now preparing for the annual Thanksgiving Day game between the lower classmen of the right and left flank companies. It promises to be of unusual interest.

Scores of other games played on Saturday: Harvard 28, Holy Cross 5; Yale 12, Princeton 0; Pennsylvania 18, Indiana 0; Columbia 12, Cornell 6; Annapolis 5, Virginia 0; Syracuse 30, Lehigh 4.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Nov. 14, 1904.

Friday evening, Nov. 4, the bi-weekly hop was held at the post hall. Most of the post people were present. After the hop coffee and sandwiches were served. Major G. H. G. Gale arrived from Omaha Saturday morning to inspect the garrison. At 7:30 the same evening a delightful program, arranged by Chaplain G. C. Stull, was enjoyed by a large number. The chaplain has arranged for weekly entertainments for some time. Sunday, Nov. 6, Col. J. A. Buchanan, 24th Inf., made a flying visit to friends here.

The Monday reading club met at Mrs. Alexander's. Two very interesting articles on "The Home Life of the Czar" and "The Home Life of Emperor William" were read. The usual afternoon tea on Wednesday at Mrs. Myers' was a very pleasant affair. Miss Finch presided at the tea table this week, and notwithstanding the wind many of the post people were there.

Lieut. F. H. Farnum left Thursday morning for West Point, where he will act as best man at the

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FIRST LIEUT. OF INFANTRY, (AUGUST, 1900), desires to transfer with 1st Lieut. of Artillery. Address P, care of Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

**NOTICE.**

ALL ENLISTED MEN IN THE U.S.A. interested in having the regulation which prescribes May 1st as the date of final examination of enlisted men for Commissions, suspended for one year, address P.O. Box 1925, New York City, giving name, rank, post, where stationed.

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SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY desires to transfer with Second Lieutenant of Artillery of any date prior to Oct. 10, 1903. Address M, care Army and Navy Journal.

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The records of the Military Secretary's Office, Division of Promotion, etc., as they apply to the promotions in the various arms of the Service from Jan. 1 up to Nov. 17, 1904, are interesting as showing the ratio of promotions in the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. It is shown by these official records that the promotions in the Cavalry have been fewer than in either the Infantry or Artillery Corps. The following list, which has been compiled in the Military Secretary's Office, shows the ratio of promotions: Captains promoted to majors—Cavalry (238), 4; Artillery (207), 5; Infantry (475), 10. First lieutenants promoted to captain—Cavalry (229), 8; Artillery (189), 9; Infantry (460), 24. Second lieutenants promoted to 1st lieutenants—Cavalry (223), 12; Artillery (187), 16; Infantry (424), 19.

The large drafts this year upon the Army Mileage fund is likely to raise some question in Congress. Under a decision of the Comptroller mileage hitherto paid out of corps or board appropriations must now be met out of the regular mileage fund of the Army. Members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, for instance, were formerly paid out of their own appropriation, and engineer officers, who do about \$20,000 worth of travel in a year, out of the river and harbor appropriations. The department is also put to expense for the travel of officers to and from the St. Louis Exposition, of which there has been much in the last few months, while another occasion for expenditure is the travel of eight Army officers who are with the Russian and Japanese armies in Manchuria. The result will be a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000.

Immediately after the convening of Congress the War Department will send to the Senate the nominations of all those officers on the retired list of the Army who were promoted one grade in accordance with the act of April 23, 1904, granting such promotion to officers with creditable records during the Civil War. In the opinion of the authorities of the War Department, and notwithstanding the opinion of the Comptroller to the contrary, these officers are entitled to the pay of their higher grades from the date of the passage of the act and their nominations will be dated, therefore, from April 23, 1904. If they are confirmed as from that date there will then be no doubt as to the time from which they will receive the higher pay.

General André on Nov. 15 resigned the portfolio of Minister of War of France, and Henry Bertheau, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a successful broker on the Bourse, was nominated as his successor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1904.

**INSTRUCTION OF NAVAL ORDNANCE OFFICERS.**

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has addressed a circular letter to the officers selected for special ordnance duty under that bureau, and who are to be distributed between the bureau, the naval gun factory and the naval proving ground at Indian Head, each officer devoting a certain time to each of these places. The Admiral's instructions are intended to acquaint the officers who are at the beginning of their career as ordnance officers with the views of the bureau as to the scope of their work during their present and future assignments to ordnance duty. Mention is made of the action of the Secretary of the Navy in appointing a board of officers to devise a system meeting the requirements of the Service for officers specially equipped for the technical ordnance work. This board recommended that a certain number of young officers be detailed each year for a course of ordnance duty and instruction and that they be allowed at least one year of shore duty on their first detail and at least two years on subsequent details.

"It is upon this recommendation," the circular letter says, "that the Department has acted in assigning you to ordnance duty. You will note that it is not proposed to form a new corps outside of the line of the Navy, but merely to provide opportunities for a certain number of officers within the line, to specialize in ordnance work, it being recognized that such specialization calls for longer periods of shore duty than would naturally fall to the share of the same officers under new conditions."

It is further pointed out that the plan contemplates the utilization of these officers' services for such ordnance work as may be appropriate to their rank and experience, but it is not intended that such duty shall be claimed as a right or that officers who have qualified as ordnance experts shall be exempt from the duty of maintaining a high standard of proficiency in other branches of the Service. The plan provides that the first tour of shore duty shall be divided between the bureau, the gun factory and the proving ground, and so far as practicable, the officers on this special duty will from time to time be employed in connection with the manufacture and inspection of material. They will be given opportunities to visit the various manufacturing establishments engaged in such work for the bureau.

Admiral Mason calls attention to the fact that as it is neither practicable nor desirable to assign officers to the instruction of beginners in ordnance work, the benefit derived from special assignment ashore will, in large measure, depend upon the energy and initiative of the officers themselves. Several officers will, however, be assigned by the bureau to supervise, in a general way, the work of these special officers and to outline the course of study to be followed. This extract from the circular received by the officers selected for this duty is important:

"Looking beyond the period of shore duty upon which you are now entering, it is assumed that while at sea you will regard yourself as retaining a connection with the bureau, not only when formally assigned to ordnance duty, but at all times, taking advantage of every opportunity to extend your knowledge of ordnance matters in foreign services, keeping notes and making reports of all matters of interest observed. Your sea duty will afford you opportunities to watch the practical operation on shipboard of the material in whose design or test you may have borne a part, and to keep in touch with the changes and the needs of the Service. It will also continue your general professional education and your training for the responsible duties of command."

The attention of the special officers is also called to the fact that their assignment to this duty marks a departure in the policy of the Department and that this departure is largely experimental. For this reason its success must, in the opinion of the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, depend to great extent upon the zeal and intelligence with which the officers selected for this duty go about their work.

The report of the Special Ordnance Board, of which Comdr. A. M. Knight is president, provides for a division of the officers into two sections, "one of which, while not neglecting practical subjects, will be given especial opportunity for the study of such theoretical subjects as the design of guns, the composition and granulation of powder, interior and exterior ballistics, etc." The officers of this section will be those whose tastes and aptitudes are in the line of mathematics, and their course is designated to fit them especially for future detail to those desks in the bureau which deal with ordnance matters of theory and design. The course, however, gives sufficient attention to practical work to make them available for any other duty to which it may suit the convenience of the bureau to assign them. The

Bureau of Ordnance approves the suggestion of Commander Knight that the officers of this section shall spend the first eight months of their detail at the bureau, in association with the special board visiting the navy yard and the proving ground at frequent intervals. This period shall be followed by a certain time at the gun factory and then a period at the proving ground.

Officers assigned to the other section, while not neglecting theory, will emphasize more strongly the practical side. The time of the officers assigned to it will be divided between the gun factory, the proving ground and the bureau, the duty at the last place being shorter than that at the other two. At the gun factory they will be associated with the various assistant inspectors having charge of work in the shops as follows: On 12-inch guns and mounts, two months, and a like time on each of the following branches of the work there: 4-inch and 5-inch guns and mounts; 3-inch and minor calibers, fuses, primers and cartridge cases; and on sights for all calibers.

While detailed at the gun factory the officers are expected to make frequent trips to the proving ground to witness the tests of material with which they have been connected at the yard and for other purposes. "Their subsequent four months of duty at the proving ground," says Commander Knight, "will enable them not only to become familiar with the routine work of the station, but to study the manufacture of smokeless powder and acquaint themselves with the rules for the care and test of powders in service. Finally their tour of duty at the bureau will afford opportunity for sufficient study of theoretical subjects to complete a general view of the field which their future work is to cover." It is further proposed that from time to time the officers of both sections shall be sent for brief periods of inspection to the large steel and powder works having contracts with the bureau; and in connection with these trips, as with all of their work, the officers shall keep full notes, with sketches, submitting at the end of every month a brief statement of the ground they have covered. It is urged by Commander Knight that these officers shall not be regarded as available for assignment to court-martial, inspection or other routine duties while attached to the Washington Navy Yard.

#### ARMY RECRUITING SERVICE AGAIN.

In an article published in these columns on Oct. 1 we discussed at some length certain unfavorable conditions in the Army recruiting service as described in the annual reports of various department commanders. Those officers, six in number, agreed in the statement that many unfit men had been enlisted by recruiting officers within the last year, that sufficient care had not been exercised in scrutinizing the antecedents of applicants and that the presence of such men in the Service exerted a baleful influence upon its reputable and deserving members. The opinion was also generally expressed that recruiting officers and examining surgeons were responsible for this state of things, and that they should be required to exercise increased vigilance in ascertaining the fitness of candidates for enlistment.

That these criticisms from commanding officers were in some instances warranted by actual conditions there can be no doubt whatever. In other cases, however, as suggested by Major General Ainsworth, Military Secretary of the Army, the complaints may have been made before there had been a practical test of the recruits in actual service. Whether that be the fact or not, General Ainsworth's annual report, of which we published a synopsis last week, shows that there are certain factors in the problem which should be carefully considered before passing judgment upon the officers of the recruiting service. At the beginning of the calendar year 1904, for example, it was estimated that upwards of 30,000 men would be needed to fill vacancies resulting from discharge by expiration of term of service. Adding to that estimate the number required to fill vacancies resulting from unforeseen casualties, and it was evident that something like 35,000 or 40,000 enlistments would be necessary in the present calendar year. From February, 1904, to the end of the fiscal year on June 30 following, the need of increased effort on the part of recruiting officers, became extremely urgent in view of the expiration of the term of enlistment of men who entered the Service on the reorganization of the Army in 1901. The fifty-eight officers supplied for the general recruiting by taking one from each regiment of Cavalry and Infantry and thirteen from the Artillery Corps, were enjoined to redouble their efforts to meet the demand for recruits, and those instructions were carefully followed. The smallest number of cities and towns canvassed by officers of the recruiting detail in any one month of the year was 183, the largest 244. During the last months of 1903 enlistments were made at the rate of about 400 a week, but it became necessary almost to double that number to keep the organizations of the Army filled during the ensuing year. The times were prosperous, labor was in active demand, wages were high, and it was unusually difficult to induce desirable men to offer themselves for military service. Recognizing that situation, General Ainsworth remarks that "it is not doubted that this increased demand for recruits caused the acceptance of some undesirable men who would not have been accepted under normal conditions."

Having recognized this defect in the recruiting service, General Ainsworth proposes a remedy which appears to be entirely practicable. He remarks that the number of

undesirable recruits sent to regiments might have been materially diminished if the recruits could have been assembled at recruiting depots and detained there for a reasonable period for instruction and re-examination under the observation of competent line and medical officers of the Army. But under the urgent demand for new men they were hurried from recruiting stations to the rendezvous and then to their companies without the secondary examinations which might have excluded the undesirable members from the Service.

Another unfortunate fact to which General Ainsworth calls attention is that nearly all medical examiners at recruiting stations are civilian physicians unfamiliar with the requirements of the military service. "Even with the most competent of this class of physicians," says General Ainsworth, "it must be expected that many undesirable recruits will be accepted. These examiners have been changed whenever it was discovered that they were not sufficiently careful in their examinations, but errors of judgment are not infrequent even among the most careful if they have not the training and experience of the military surgeon." Inasmuch as it does not seem practicable to obtain the services of military surgeons for duty at recruiting stations, General Ainsworth's recommendation that recruiting depots be established where men recently enlisted may be re-examined by medical officers of the Army appears to be the best means of dealing with the situation.

The industry of the recruiting service during the year was unflagging. The applicants for enlistment numbered 111,282, of whom 83,452 were rejected, 2,285 as aliens, 4,608 as illiterates, and the remainder as morally, mentally or physically unfit. Of the 27,380 accepted 23,464 were native born, 25,486 were white and 3,662 were of foreign birth, 222 were born in Porto Rico, 1,248 were colored, thirty-two were Indians, and thirty-two were Filipinos. In addition 461 Filipinos were enlisted for the Philippine Scouts. There were 6,732 re-enlistments in the whole Army.

#### SPECIMEN OF PHILIPPINE JUSTICE.

Considerable surprise has been manifested at a recent decision of the Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands. The case was that of Yguacio Sintong, who was tried by a military commission, found guilty and sentenced, during the insurrection, to be hung. The prisoner escaped, and hence the sentence was not enforced prior to July 4, 1902, the date of the amnesty proclamation. The prisoner was recently recaptured, and brought before the Court of First Instance at Iloilo, for the purpose of having the sentence imposed by the military authorities duly executed by the civil authorities. The Court in its decision, handed down Sept. 24, 1904, held that the prisoner was entitled to the benefits of the "Amnesty Proclamation," and ordered his discharge.

The crime as set forth in the specification appears to have been one of peculiar atrocity, in that he, consorting with another native, "did violently and forcibly assault and detain one Consolacion Baston, a native woman, and did wilfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought kill and murder the said Consolacion Baston, native woman, the manner and form following, to wit: By them and there digging and causing to be dug a grave or hole in the ground, and by then and there, forcibly and against her will, placing or causing to be placed the said Consolacion Baston in said grave or hole in the ground, thereafter refilling the said grave or hole in the ground so dug as aforesaid, covering the body of the said Consolacion Baston, while still alive, with dirt to the depth of three (3) or more feet, thereby then and there and in the manner and form as aforesaid, causing the death of the said Consolacion Baston."

The judge in his decision said in part: "There are three classes of crimes which come under the Amnesty Proclamation: 1. Purely political crimes, described as treason and sedition. 2. Common crimes that are political in their character, that is that are committed in the furtherance of the interests of the insurrection and committed when so ordered by superior officers. 3. Crimes which are shown to have their origin in two classes; that of internal feuds or dissensions, named with reference to their nature whether they are political or common crimes, or common crimes of a political nature, and without reference to whether they were committed under orders of superior officers or not. It makes no difference how atrocious the crime was, how brutal and cold blooded it might have been, or the nature of the crime; if it is committed on account of political dissension or feud which come within the scope of the Amnesty Proclamation. This case can hardly be said to come under either of the first two classes of crimes defined in the Amnesty Proclamation. So far as we can judge from the record, the accused as an insurgent leader, put a woman to death because she was suspected of friendliness to the Americans, whom he considered enemies to his cause. \* \* \* The Court finds this is an offense which entitles the accused to the benefits of amnesty, when asked for by him, and as it has been done in the petition filed by the attorney for the defense, the Court therefore orders that the petitioner is accordingly entitled to amnesty and that he be discharged from custody on filing the required oath of allegiance in that act."

It is distinctly provided in the Amnesty Proclamation that it shall not include "such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder,

rape, arson or robbery, by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain, or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended."

Formal charges have been preferred by Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., against Peter C. Asserson, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who was retired Jan. 5, 1901, with the rank of rear admiral, alleging that he is guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" because he signs himself "rear admiral, U.S. Navy, retired." It is claimed by Rear Admiral Upshur that a member of the Corps of Civil Engineers placed on the retired list, at his own application, with the rank and pay of rear admiral, has no right to use the title of rear admiral. Admiral Upshur draws a fine distinction between the terms "rank and pay" and the word "title." He claims that the possession of the rank of rear admiral in the case of an officer of the staff does not carry with it the right to use the title. No action has yet been taken by the Navy Department on the charges, but it is realized that the question of title for staff officers on the retired list is now squarely before the Department. Action on the charges is awaited with keen interest by officers of both the line and staff of the Navy, as well as by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which would be glad to see an authoritative settlement of the question in dispute which is a constant source of perplexity. The other side of the case is presented in the protest made to the Department by former Paymr. General Albert S. Kenny, retired, against his designation in official communications as pay director instead of as rear admiral. He claims that as he is on the retired list with the rank and pay of a rear admiral he is entitled to be addressed as such. The matter was referred to the Bureau of Navigation and later to the Judge Advocate General. After much apparent endeavor to avoid giving a final answer to the protest a letter was written in which it was stated that the Bureau of Navigation has held that officers retired during their incumbency of the positions of Paymaster General, Chief Constructor, Surgeon General and Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, were entitled to retain the title of such only to the expiration of the time to which they were last appointed to such positions. After that their title would be that which they held according to lineal rank in their respective staff department. The main question of whether such officers were entitled to be addressed in official communications as rear admiral was evaded, the Department stating that for the present this matter would not be decided.

Far-reaching in its effect upon retirement boards and courts-martial in the Army is the action taken this week by Secretary of War Taft in connection with the cases of Major Aaron H. Appel, of the Medical Department (mention of which is made elsewhere) and 2d Lieut. John McE. Pruy, of the 14th Infantry, who was tried some time ago for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. On the recommendation of Secretary Taft and General Chaffee the President set aside entirely the finding of the board in the case of Dr. Appel and has ordered him to duty in the Philippines, and in the case of Lieutenant Pruy the sentence has been mitigated from dismissal to a reduction of one hundred files in his grade and to a loss of forty dollars a month in his pay for a period of six months. But it is to the memorandum report of Secretary Taft to the President in the Pruy case that especial attention is called. In this report the Secretary says: "I have read the proceedings in the Pruy case. My judgment is like that of General Chaffee in favor of mitigating the sentence of dismissal. It seems to me that what is proven of Pruy in this case on the charges is not sufficient to justify a capital sentence. I am sorry to say, however, that the record of Pruy, which leaks out in the course of the trial, by no means encourages the hope that he will be a valuable officer in the Army. Possibly the sentence, if mitigated as recommended by General Chaffee, in whose recommendation I concur, will startle him into a change of life; but even with the possibility that he will again fall, I do not think it just that, for the offense as shown in the record and as proven, he should be finally separated from the Army. This is an instance like the retirement of Major Appel, in which it seems to me that the court-martial, with the commendable desire of ridding the Army of unlikely material or undesirable members, has used the instrument of a verdict of an Army board on insufficient evidence to sustain this useful result. I do not think that the Army can or ought to be purified in this somewhat irregular manner. I am not criticizing the spirit of a desire to elevate the Army which has prompted these findings, but I think it necessary that the reviewing authority should be careful to conform the verdict to the evidence as in any court, or else the adjudications of courts-martial and of other Army tribunals will have no safe guides."

The next and only retirement on account of age to occur in the Army this year is that of Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Infantry, who retires on Dec. 16. He entered the Army as a private in the Engineers Feb. 3, 1865, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Army and assigned to the 1st Infantry Oct. 28, 1867.

## DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS.

Brig. Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., in his report for the last fiscal year, distributes the field operations of the Signal Corps among the various headings of Alaska, the Philippines and the United States, dealing with each separately. He properly regards the work in Alaska as of first importance inasmuch as the telegraph system established there is unique in the annals of telegraphic engineering, whether one considers the immense extent of territory, its remoteness from the United States, the winter inaccessibility of the regions, the severity of the climate, the uninhabited and trackless districts, or the adverse physical conditions. If plotted on a map of the United States this system would reach from Wyoming to the Bahamas, off the coast of Florida. The cables used would reach from Newfoundland to Ireland, and the land lines from Washington to Texas. Its totality also comprises elements not elsewhere combined in a single system—submarine, land, and wireless methods, all worked as one component and harmonious system. The entire construction of 3,625 miles includes not only 2,079 miles of cable and 1,439 miles of land lines, but also a wireless system of 107 miles. The United States has brought southeastern Alaska, the Yukon Valley, and the Bering Straits region into telegraphic communication with the rest of the civilized world. There yet lacks to complete the dream of a half-century since of telegraphically uniting America and Asia via Bering Strait, a cable to the Asiatic shore and Russian land line of about 1,500 miles to Nikolaevsk. The President or the Secretary of War can now reach, over strictly American lines of telegraph and cable, every important military command from the icy waters of Bering Strait to the tropical seas of the Sulu Archipelago, with the exception of the legation guard at Peking.

Among the score of officers of the Signal Corps who have materially contributed to the completion of the Alaska telegraph system, General Greely specifically mentions the labors of Col. James Allen and Major Edgar Russel in the installation of cables, and of Capts. George C. Burnell, George S. Gibbs, and William Mitchell, and 1st Lieut. O. B. Grimm in building land lines, and Capt. Leonard D. Wildman in establishing a wireless system across Norton Sound. Of the line officers General Greely awards high praise to Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, whose pressing recommendations initiated and valuable assistance advanced the work; Gen. Frederick Funston, who has heartily co-operated; Capt. E. T. Wilson, A.C.; Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; Capt. J. B. Allison and Lieut. W. O. Smith, 7th Inf. It is also pointed out that no efforts were lost on the part of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M. of the Army, and Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Commissary General, to facilitate through their subordinates speed and efficient action as to supplies and services to their departments.

The work of the Signal Corps in the Philippines has been since January 1, 1904, in charge of Major Joseph Maxfield, who, on that date, relieved Major William A. Glassford. The extensive land lines in the archipelago have been maintained most efficiently, and credit is due both officers for the skilful manner in which the strictly limited force has been utilized to the best advantage. Unavoidable cable interruptions have been frequent.

The Philippine telegraph system has rendered possible an effective executive control, not only for the Army, but for the civil government. The sixteen most important islands of the archipelago are now connected by cable. On June 30, 1904, the total mileage of lines operated by the Signal Corps aggregated 2,052 land lines and 1,468 cable. It is understood that the constabulary lines on June 30 aggregated 4,203 miles, of which 172 were cable, 1,861 telegraph, and 2,170 telephone. In the city of Manila the telegraphic and telephonic systems aggregate, on a single conductor basis, 174 miles in length, of which 123.4 are telephone. During the year 89 telephones have been installed and 52 removed. The number of calls was 291,997, an average of 745 daily. Local telephone systems for military purposes have been established at 28 Army posts and stations; they aggregate 38 miles in length and have 229 telephones in use. The net expense of maintaining the military lines in the Philippines for the year including supplies, salaries, pay, rations, clothing, etc., was \$324,901.82. The same service performed by private companies at prevailing tolls, would have cost more than \$480,000.

Save in the Departments of California and the East the operations of the Signal Corps in the United States during the year were largely confined to routine work, but henceforth the operations will be of great importance in connection with fire-control communications for sea-coast Artillery, with electrical installations at posts, and necessary provisions for maneuvers and field camps. The Department of the Missouri appears to be best trained as regards visual signaling, having 21 officers and 130 men proficient in the Army and Navy code. In the Department of Texas attention is being given to the neglect and improper treatment of telephones and heliographs.

In the Department of California the electrical communications of San Francisco Harbor have been put in excellent condition. A course of lectures and practical instruction in electricity and fire control apparatus for the officers of the Artillery Corps at the Presidio was given at that post by Major George O. Squier.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has been provided with telegraphic connections, and similar arrangements for affording proper communication with other large garrisons in the Department of the East are under consideration, and will be carried out as soon as the enlisted force of the Signal Corps is sufficiently recruited.

At the Signal Corps Post at Fort Myer, Va., there have been trained and sent to foreign service 90 enlisted men, while 50 others after preliminary training, have been sent as assistants to telegraph and signal stations in Arizona, Utah, etc. The excellent quality of the recruits and character of the garrison are shown by the fact that despite the deplorable and demoralizing surroundings that have grown up since the canteen system was modified, that have grown up during the year but eleven trials by court-martial and twenty-two by summary court.

General Greely recognizes that the Artillery Corps is the dominant factor in the operation of our sea-coast defenses and that the system of fire control installed in those works must be such as to command the approval of the great body of Artillery officers. He reiterates the opinion, however, that in addition to being a thoroughly reliable system, it should be as simple as possible, so as to be capable of satisfactory operation by the enlisted men of the Artillery Corps. It is also pointed out that while not charged with problems of designs

for Artillery instruments, nor responsible for the efficient working of the system, the Signal Corps takes up the problem of electrical installation for the fire-control of posts in such manner as the Chief of Artillery deems most promising in practical results. The Chief of Artillery and, indeed, most of the officers of the Artillery Corps, charged with the important fire-control work, take broad views of the situation. Almost invariably they simply enunciate the kind and character of work to be done and leave the solution of the electrical problems to the Signal Corps. Such methods should produce results more satisfactory and speedy than could otherwise be obtained.

General Greely estimates that the electrical installation of the coast defenses of the United States will cost eventually in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and when completed its annual maintenance must cost \$300,000. During the past year, in addition to the maintenance of existing installations, there has been installed a modern fire-control system in the Portland Artillery District, and work commenced in the districts of northern New York and of the Chesapeake.

It is regarded by General Greely as a matter of the utmost importance that signaling apparatus of suitable character be installed at the more important of the Artillery defenses along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to insure that efficiency and extended co-operation between the Army and the Navy.

General Greely expresses the belief that the wireless system devised by the Signal Corps is superior in simplicity, durability, safety and reliability for Army use to any other in existence.

While automobilism in its present state is evidently unsuited for general transportation in the field, yet the experiences of the Signal Corps have demonstrated the practicability and advisability of self-propelled vehicles for special military purposes; and it may be added that experiments in foreign armies likewise confirm this opinion.

General Greely holds that while the commissioned force of the Signal Corps should be increased by two captains and two first lieutenants, whose services are now urgently needed, it is very much more important that there should be added to the Signal Corps one colonel and one lieutenant colonel. There are now but nine field officers in the Signal Corps, as against 36 captains and first lieutenants, making the proportion of field officers but 22 per cent., the smallest proportion in any staff corps of the Army. Without such additions no less than 57 per cent., or 16 out of the 28 officers below the grade of colonel, cannot expect promotion to that grade; 29 per cent. will retire as majors, and nine per cent will retire as captains. The majority of these unfortunate officers are those whose abilities, services, and character warrant their attaining a high grade. As matters now are, they are simply forbidden in the Signal Corps that promotion which would come to them in any other corps of the Army.

The detail system, now in its second year, has been found valuable in some respects and worthless in others. It was formerly tried in the Signal Corps for twenty-five years and failed. During the year under review only one first lieutenant in the whole Army was willing to demonstrate his fitness for Signal Corps work by examination, and his approaching promotion prevented his detail. Only two lieutenants in the Army have applied for signal duty, and in neither case was favorable action deemed advisable. A system of conscription was resorted to, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army selecting double the number of candidates to that of existing vacancies, personally satisfying himself of the character, ability and moral standing of the various officers. From the list submitted to the Chief of Staff these officers were detailed without their knowledge. In this way have been obtained 14 officers whose services, with possibly one exception, have demonstrated their fidelity to duty. No less than 28 per cent. of the number, however, endeavored to evade the service by personal or political influence after their detail, but the Chief of Staff and Secretary of War have supported the Chief Signal Officer in his assertion that these officers owed full allegiance and their best efforts to whatever they might be assigned.

## THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., commanding the Philippines Division, devotes a considerable portion of his annual report to a forcible discussion of the fitness of the Filipino for military service. He declares that much that has appeared in the American press regarding the qualifications of the Filipino for the duties of a soldier is extravagant and absurd. The islander, he continues, has been compared with the American soldier and not to the advantage of the latter, by various writers who have superficially observed the detachments of Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Scouts at the St. Louis Exposition. The Filipino soldier, both Constabulary and Scout, General Wade continues, has done and is doing good work, but it is the work of the trained soldier against the mob. He has been well armed, drilled and disciplined by American officers and led by those officers against the undisciplined, undrilled and poorly armed men of his own race, but lacking his advantages and having nothing to gain and all to lose by fighting. "This talk of the Filipino soldier," says General Wade, "has gone so far that many persons have evolved theories for a Continental (Colonial?) Army to be composed in whole or in part of natives. In fact, to judge by what one sees and hears, most Army officers and many civilians seem to keep bills for this purpose in stock, fully developed and ready to be drawn up in the form of an act of Congress."

The status of the Philippine Scouts is anomalous. Thirty-four of the fifty companies of those troops have been placed on duty with the civil government at the request of the Governor, but are under the Department commanders of the Army for pay, rations, clothing, supplies and discipline. This dual control is not ideal, but it has caused little or no friction and appears to be necessary. General Wade cannot see how matters are to be improved. No amount of reorganization would change existing conditions, and the detail of additional officers of the Army to duty with the Scouts would not lessen the chances of friction. It is hoped that within a reasonably short period conditions may so improve as to enable the Constabulary to preserve peace throughout the islands. Then the borrowed Scouts can be returned to the Army and the number of companies reduced as the President shall see fit. In the meantime General Wade would not recommend any change in the organization of the Scouts unless an extra second lieutenant could be added to each company. "This," says General Wade, "would be very valuable to the civil government during the time it is obliged to depend upon these troops. In my opinion the time has not yet arrived when an arrangement can be made for the proper garrisoning of these islands. The

actual value of the Filipino as a regular soldier is still an open question. His staying powers when brought against a force equal or superior in numbers, drill and arms; his loyalty to those who employ him and many other questions of vital importance have not been decided. He has to some extent been a pupil to the American soldier, but is far from being a graduate."

On the question as to what should be the length of duty in the islands for officers and enlisted men, General Wade remarks: "I am fully convinced that the interests of the Government, the Army and the individual will best be served, under present conditions, by a two years' tour for all. I know that many who could serve for two years and return to the States in fair condition would before the end of three years break down and be sent home by the Medical Board. I also know that many officers and soldiers could remain here for four, five or more years and do good work all the time. The length of the tour should not be based upon what a part may be able to accomplish, but upon what may reasonably be expected of all."

As indicating the orderly condition prevailing throughout the archipelago it is worth noting that since General Wade assumed command of the Division July 25, 1903, the regular troops, outside the Department of Mindanao, have only once been called upon to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order, and even on that occasion they met no opposition. Nevertheless, while the troops have not been actively engaged, their presence is necessary and enables the authorities to accomplish, by other means, much that could not be done without their support and readiness to respond to any calls that may be made upon them.

The condition and conduct of the troops in the Division during the year was better than could have been expected, considering their duties and stations, but the concentrations and more regular supplies have had an excellent effect upon comfort and discipline. The health of the troops is very good. There have been no epidemics. Cholera has disappeared from the islands. There is some smallpox and an occasional case of plague among the natives and chinos, but none among the troops. Supplies are satisfactory and the troops are in good condition and ready for service. What General Wade says of the Army canteen will be found elsewhere in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

## NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

In his annual report Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, states that the Naval Gun Factory, under the efficient management of Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, was kept in operation at full capacity night and day during the year on guns of 3-inch caliber and above required for vessels building or authorized.

All brown powder having been withdrawn from service, the bureau has made earnest efforts to obtain an improved, uniform and standard form of smokeless powder, and powder-makers have made marked progress in meeting that requirement. Some of the powders of early manufacture still continue to give a heat test lower than the present standard, and some indices, on account of their continued low stability test, have been destroyed. The deliveries of smokeless powder during the year were 800,000 pounds more than for the year preceding. To insure a more thorough inspection of powder manufactured by powder concerns, six sub-inspectors have recently been appointed.

The manufacture of armor during the year progressed satisfactorily, the rate of deliveries continuing to show an increase over previous years. It is believed that a still further progressive increase will be maintained. Several range-finders of different types have been in use afloat for trial, but none has proved as good as that now generally supplied to the Service. Some difficulty has been experienced by the projectile manufacturers in furnishing shell which will meet the severe ballistic tests required by latest specifications. There is certainly no deterioration in the quality of armor plate, and the shell manufacturers find that they have a task of ever-increasing difficulty to meet, and one which must tax their skill and ingenuity to the fullest extent. The successful trial of several gas-check pads, having as a distinctive feature the covering of the pad by a fine wire gauze, encourages the bureau to hope that a decided advance has been made in securing a reliable and durable pad.

Much thought and labor have been given to the improvement of gun sights and their mounts. Two new sight mountings have been developed. The yoke-sight mounting, which met with the greater favor, has been adopted as standard for all mounts from 3-inch to 7-inch caliber, inclusive. Careful experiments lead Admiral Mason to believe that a telephone can be developed that will make it possible to do away with all voice tubes for interior communication on warships. Thirteen battleships, four cruisers, sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, thirty-four torpedo-boats, and eight submarine boats are now equipped with torpedo outfits. Of these, three of the battleships have each two submerged torpedo tubes. Two hundred and seventy-four torpedoes are required to completely outfit the vessels now in the Navy. For this purpose 258 Whitehead and thirty-six Howell torpedoes are available, very little in excess of existing necessities, with practically no reserve supply. The bureau has now a contract for fifty improved high-speed long-range torpedoes, in all respects suited for discharge from the launching tubes now installed.

Admiral Mason discusses at great length the accidents on the Boston, Missouri and Iowa. Of the accident on the Iowa, due to defective forgings in her guns, he says:

"In view of the history of the defective forgings alluded to, the bureau is of the opinion that the influence of possible defects in the metal can not be entirely neglected. Of the second possible cause of the accident, due to the abnormal action of the powder resulting in wave pressures along the bore, such an explanation depends upon a theory which may or may not be correct. Such action of the powder gases is believed to be liable to occur with all powders, and careful experiments made abroad seem to support and confirm such a theory." As to the explosion on the Missouri: "The bureau is inclined to the opinion that the accident to the Missouri was caused by flaming gases in the powder chamber of sufficiently high temperature to cause the ignition of the cartridge bag when the first section of the charge was loaded. But whatever the cause of the accident, the remedy is the same, and is obviously the adoption of some effective means of blowing the bore clear of all residue before the breech plug is withdrawn. Apparatus to effect this end is being made for all turrets and will be provided as fast as they can be manufactured and fitted."

At the Bradford station in Narragansett Bay, R.I., where new machinery is being tried, 236 tons were placed on board the collier Lebanon at the wharf, it is stated, in one hour. Naval men say this record has never been reached abroad.

## CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, devotes the greater portion of his annual report to conditions in the Philippines, for which he makes a highly creditable showing. He states, however, that what is needed to insure a still further improvement in those conditions is a reduction of the tariff rates on Philippine products imported into the United States and an act of Congress authorizing the civil government of the islands to grant charters to railway companies and guarantee an income not exceeding 5 per cent. on the cash capital actually invested in the construction, equipment and operation of railroads under such charters. Another needful measure is an act increasing the amount of land which corporations may hold from 2,529 acres to 25,000 acres, together with an improved system of land measurements. These measures are all designed to encourage the investment of the foreign capital so needful to the agricultural and industrial development of the islands, and Colonel Edwards argues forcibly in support of their early enactment. The new Philippine coinage provided under the act of Congress of April 3, 1903, has been successfully placed in circulation and the transfer of the currency of the islands from a silver to a gold basis without jar or dislocation, all within seventeen months, has produced uniformly wholesome results, the transaction being regarded by bankers as unique in the financial history of the world.

The civil service of the islands is steadily improving, appointments being made on the merit principle as applied by the Civil Service Commission, and school teachers, telegraph employees, stenographers and civil engineers are now chosen under that rule. There are now 140 Filipino students in attendance at various educational institutions in the United States, their expenses being paid by the insular government. Since the Disbursing Office of the Philippines was established, May 20, 1901, it has paid out \$18,027,235, on 5,684 accounts without the loss of a penny. The exports of the islands have increased from \$23,927,679 in 1902 to \$30,250,627 in 1904.

Colonel Edwards states that the work of the native soldiery in the Philippines has been so effective during the last year that life and property are safer throughout the islands than at any time since the American occupation, enabling the civil authorities to reduce the constabulary force from 7,200 to 6,000. Of the battalion of Philippine Scouts stationed as a part of the Philippine section at the St. Louis Exposition, Colonel Edwards says: "I have never seen in any garrison outside of West Point a better drilled, disciplined, more cleanly and sanitary or healthy command than this battalion of Filipino Scouts in the Philippine reservation at the World's Fair. It is the only battalion ever organized under the act of Congress. They have performed as hard and exacting work as ever falls to the lot in garrison of United States soldiers; they have used the United States soldier's arms and equipment; they have lived on the Government ration; have eaten it all up; all of them have gained on an average of about five pounds apiece since they left the islands and were issued the full ration. The small percentage of sickness has been unusual. Much credit for this result is due to Major William H. Johnston, their commanding officer. I recommend this battalion to the return to the Philippines as such."

The records of the United States Military administration of Cuba, of which the Bureau of Insular Affairs is custodian, have been indexed with card references and have proved of great value in suits brought against the United States in connection with Cuban affairs. The present force of the bureau consists of fifty-nine clerks and eleven messengers and laborers, but in view of the increase of its labors in connection with the Panama Canal Commission, an addition to the force is necessary.

## REPORT ON ARMY ORDNANCE.

The most noteworthy feature of the annual report of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., is the tone, almost of despair, in which he speaks of the present condition of the personnel of his department. The department, he tells us "cannot do its work with its present force of officers. Those who are now carrying on the operations of the department are worked to such an extent as to interfere with the quality of their product, and the quantity and character are below what is necessary if the department is to do what is expected of it. The present authorized strength, 71 officers, is less than the number which it is thought can be readily shown to be necessary, and there is a shortage of officers below the number authorized. Officers of the ability needed and called for by the character of the examinations exist in quite sufficient numbers in the Service, but there is no inducement to tempt them to fit themselves for duty in the Ordnance Department, and to perform the arduous work consequent upon service therein. If such legislation is not enacted as will enable the department to stimulate and utilize the talent which exists in the Service, either civilian engineers of proper attainments, at corresponding salaries, must be employed or the financial resources of the department must be so expended as to bring into existence a properly skilled corps of experts in the employ of private manufacturers."

Certainly the system of detail has not proved a brilliant success in the Ordnance Department thus far.

General Crozier states there are 5,000 men engaged on ordnance work guarded and generally cared for by 700 enlisted men. The expenditure for the last four years has averaged \$13,000,000 annually. At the proving ground 154,600 pounds of powder have been expended in firing 7,655 trial rounds. The West Point cadets were equipped with the new rifle March 23, 1904, and it is expected that the entire Regular Army will be equipped with them in January next. As calculations show that a uniform twist of one turn in 10.5 inches is sufficient to insure stable flight of the bullet, a uniform twist of one turn in ten inches was adopted for the new rifle. A greater twist gave better immediate results in accuracy, but the accuracy decreased too rapidly. "As the energy of recoil may prove sufficiently great to make raw troops flinch in firing, it may be found advisable to make a slight reduction in the muzzle velocity of the rifle, which reduction can be made and still leave this arm more powerful than those in general use in foreign military service." A sufficient number of model of 1902 sights are being manufactured to replace the models of 1892 and 1896, and all model of 1898 sights are being altered to the model of 1902, thus reducing the number of different models from five to two.

The District of Columbia and all the States and Territories, except Nevada and New Hampshire, have been supplied, practically to full authorized strength of their militia, with this old magazine arm of Krag-Jorgensen type.

The bullet of our .38 caliber revolver does not possess

sufficient stopping power and in experimenting for a change the automatic pistol is to be taken into account. There is no progress in the matter of adopting an automatic musket. An order for 20,000 Cavalry sabers has been placed. As the black nickel plating peeled off the scabbards will be browned. Additional safeguards have been adopted to prevent the accidental packing of ball with blank cartridges. The enlarged packing boxes will enable a mule to carry 1,200 cartridges, or 40 per cent. more than of old. The privilege of exchanging empty cases for new ammunition has been extended to the militia of the several States and Territories. A new design of gun sling and of scabbard are being manufactured. A new aluminum cup weighing 4 3/4 ounces, as against 7 1/2 ounces, is being tested and a new meat can reduced from 15 1/4 ounces to 9 1/4.

Tests of the Brown Segmented tube wire gun were discontinued November, 1903, owing to the disabling of the locking device of the breech mechanism. It is expected that the Ordnance Department 6 inch wire-wound gun will be ready for test about Nov. 15, 1904. The semi-automatic 6 pounders will be ready for test in 1905. The 120 mountain guns are nearly ready with their carriages and pack saddles to carry 100 rounds for each gun. The 26 complete 3-inch field batteries for the Army and 26 for the militia should be finished by Oct. 1, 1906. Designs have been completed for a 2.38-inch field gun and carriage. The 3.2-inch field material when replaced by the 3-inch will be held as a reserve. Although a satisfactory system of Field Artillery has been adopted, the policy of the Department to continue tests of promising designs has been continued. It is proposed to ultimately adopt a 2.38 caliber with a projectile weighing 7 1/2 pounds.

The progress made in the manufacture of the 15-pounder guns and mounts has not been very satisfactory. The 6-inch can now be run into battery in about three seconds. All 12-inch disappearing carriages, L.F. model of 1901, are being provided with electric retracting equipment. Experiments show that there will be no danger of detonations from field cartridges by the impact of Field Artillery or small-arms projectiles. The tests of streaked metal have been continued. Several specimens fractured along the line of a streak, with a reduced elastic limit and tensile strength and very little elongation and contraction of area.

An effort is being made to eliminate the quality of brittleness which is a source of danger in smokeless powders. The department has now under consideration a possible change in the form of the grain to increase the progressiveness of the powder, and the necessary investigations may even lead to a change in the composition.

It is found that the drift of mortar shells is to the left for angles of elevation between 60° and 70°. The small-arms bullet is first deflected downward toward the normal and then shows a decided tendency to move away from it. It is found that the probable damage to a battleship would be much greater for the shell striking 100 feet short than for the shell striking the ship. For relatively thin plates at least, the capped is markedly superior to the uncapped shell, even for very oblique angles of impact and relatively low velocities.

The barrel of the new rifle is more rapidly eroded and worn than that of the old and an effort is being made to procure a steel not so easily eroded. At Watervliet during the year twenty-four guns of 7-inch and 8-inch caliber have been manufactured for the Navy.

## NAVAL LESSONS FROM THE WAR.

The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers held its twelfth general meeting in New York Nov. 17 and 18, the proceedings including the reading of many interesting papers on technical subjects, a list of which has already been published in these columns. The sessions were held in the Society's clubhouse, No. 12 West Thirty-seventh street, and were largely attended. The papers read the first day included one by Comdr. William Hovgaard, of the Royal Danish navy, in which he held that the war in the Far East has newly defined the limitations of the use of sea-going battleships and shown the need of special Artillery ships for coastwise operations, one by Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, explaining the semi-globular naval battery designed by himself, another by George W. Dickie on the need of simpler designs for warships and one by Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., on the performance of the torpedo-boats of the United States Navy at sea. The session was presided over by Francis T. Bowles, formerly rear admiral, U.S.N., and now president of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company. In his opening address, after referring to the Slocum disaster, he said:

"The naval architects and marine engineers of the United States have demonstrated their ability to produce the best battleships, armored cruisers and submarine torpedo-boats in the world. Our product of naval material in all its branches of ships, engines, boilers, electrical appliances, guns, torpedoes and armor is unexcelled. This development is the result of the public demand for a Navy, and the conclusion follows that if the people want a merchant marine they can have one of the same quality. We can build as well, and the prospect is also as cheaply, as any one, if we have practice and time for development and organization. Many arts prove it. To establish an ocean-going merchant marine, owned and operated by Americans, requires some present aid from Congress."

The Society held its annual banquet at Delmonico's on the evening of Nov. 18. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Francis T. Bowles; vice-presidents, Washington L. Capps, U.S.N.; Charles H. Cramp, Robley D. Evans, U.S.N.; Frank L. Fernald, U.S.N.; Philip Hichborn, U.S.N.; Frank E. Kirby, Charles H. Loring, U.S.N.; G. W. Melville, U.S.N.; G. W. Quintard, Charles W. Rae, U.S.N.; Edwin Stevens and Stevenson Taylor. Members and associate members of council.—W. Irving Babcock, W. H. Brownson, U.S.N.; James E. Denton, George W. Dickie, William F. Durand, W. D. Forbes, Charles H. Hanscom, Nat G. Herreshoff, Ira K. Hollis, W. H. Jacques, John C. Kaffer, U.S.N.; Frank B. King, Joseph H. Linnard, U.S.N.; W. M. McFarland, Jacob W. Miller, Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N.; Lewis Nixon, Cecil H. Peabody, Walter A. Post, Harrington Putnam, Horace See, E. Platt Stratton, David W. Taylor, U.S.N.; George E. Weed. Executive committee.—Francis T. Bowles, ex-officio; W. L. Capps, U.S.N.; Harrington Putnam, Lewis Nixon, Edwin A. Stevens, Stevenson Taylor, William J. Baxter, ex-officio. Secretary-treasurer, William J. Baxter.

## EXPERT OPINION ON NAVAL TOPICS.

Among the papers read at the twelfth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers in New York, Nov. 17 and 18, was one of special interest

est by Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., on the performance of torpedo vessels of the United States Navy at sea. Lieutenant Chandler was in command of the First Torpedo Flotilla of the Navy in its memorable cruise from the United States to the Asiatic Station in 1903 and his paper was based largely upon observations made in the course of that remarkable voyage.

Lieutenant Chandler's description of the performance of our torpedo craft in a seaway is very striking. Their period of roll is from 4.5 to 5 seconds and aboard the Decatur there has been measured rolling of an amplitude of 35 degrees in most moderate weather, while other boats of the flotilla were seen rolling through an arc even greater than that. Their bilge keels, however, seem to prevent any accumulative rolling, and there are rarely more than three or four heavy rolls in succession. One peculiar thing about the rolling of these boats is its freedom from jerk at the end. During the two years that Lieutenant Chandler was aboard the Decatur there were only about a dozen times when the roll was so rough as to prevent the setting of the dining table. On all other occasions the table was regularly set and no racks were required for it. In spite of their heavy roll and quick return these vessels are much less likely to throw things about than any other type of ship on which Lieutenant Chandler has served. When running too fast into a head sea, heavy pounding of the bow, racing of the screws and a pounding of the flat stern into passing seas all combine to make conditions almost unbearable, and this state of affairs strains the hull structure very greatly. A ratio of length to beam of 10.6 is too great for that kind of work. The pounding of the flat stern tends to loosen rivets and generally disintegrate the hull structure, especially aft, and there is reason to fear that under certain conditions of sea this hammering might result in a breakdown of the engine sufficiently violent to break up the afterbody of the ship. Lieutenant Chandler believes that in new construction some modification of the stern must be made, although it is so excellent in many ways that the question of changes should be most carefully studied.

During the voyage of the First Flotilla to the Orient rolling and pitching caused no serious trouble with the machinery, although the engines required careful handling; the dynamos would sometimes get wet, which did not improve them, and the hulls stood the strain very well. In a rough sea there is more or less flexion of the hull of every torpedo vessel, but it is harmless and not alarming unless it exceeds a certain limit. The Decatur and Dale developed slight cracks in some of their deck-plating abreast of and at the bases of the funnels. In a following sea the boats' yaw badly and are hard to steer accurately. In criticism of present types and with a view to future torpedo-boat construction, Lieutenant Chandler says: "To enable the boats to buck a head sea better, I would like to reduce ratio of length to beam, even at expense of a couple of knots smooth water speed. I would like to have coamings on all important hatches about four feet high, and have the fire room blower cowls raised the same amount, to keep loose water about the decks from finding its way below so freely. Hatches could then be kept open much longer than is now the case. I would like some modification or strengthening of the stern which would decrease the pounding and consequent shattering tendency to the hull."

Lieutenant Chandler states that throughout his experience with torpedo vessels the health of the men has always been excellent in spite of the hardships to which they are exposed, that there was but one permanent injury to officer or man on board and the injuries to men below were all trivial, none at all from scalding or burning.

When Lieutenant Chandler was placed in command of the Bailey in the summer of 1901, he was given a crew picked from the Service generally, only one man of which had ever been aboard of a torpedo-boat before. Not one of the engineer's force had ever seen a water tube boiler. A crew of fifty was eventually trained into fairly good condition. When the First Torpedo Flotilla was formed he had at his disposal ninety competent men and 290 green ones, not more than 10 per cent. of whom had any previous knowledge of torpedo vessels. When it was decided in August, 1903, to send the flotilla to Asia, all short-time men were exchanged for long-time men from other flotillas, these transfers involving one-third of the entire enlisted force. Lieutenant Chandler says in conclusion: "With the resultant crews the flotilla proceeded to Asia. Throughout the whole time was kept up the exchange of men known to be bad for green ones, about whom nothing was known, and vacancies caused by expirations of enlistments of men who did not care to re-enlist were also filled by other green men. In addition to the facts as here set forth it was also rare that, in getting a new man, we could get one of the desired rate. For instance, if a chief machinist was needed, we would generally consider ourselves lucky if we could get a good bright boy, shop machinist, just enlisted. Coal passers were doing fireman's duty, firemen were tending water, oilers acting as machinists, etc., until they were sufficiently trained to deserve the rates. This, of course, furnished a most excellent school for the men, but the labor and worry of the few experienced men and of the officers was thereby vastly increased over what should be considered normal conditions."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new armored cruiser Pennsylvania, direct from the yards of William Cramp and Sons, at Philadelphia, and flying the flag of the firm, arrived at the navy yard, New York, Nov. 16. She was placed in dry dock the same day to have her hull scraped and painted, preparatory to her trial trip over the Cape Ann course. The various vessels of the North Atlantic fleet at the yard are busy preparing for their trip south about the first of the year, and are receiving necessary repairs. The Texas is in dry dock receiving repairs to her hull aft, and is also being generally overhauled. With the various ships alongside the wharfs the yard presents a very busy scene, and attracts many visitors. Complaint is made of the foulness of the upper end of the Wallabout channel and the inadequate sewerage of Flushing Avenue in front of the quarters occupied by officers. It is hoped that means may be found to remedy these defects.

Rear Admiral Barker, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, has reported to the Navy Department that because of the great amount of smoke from the funnels of the Maine it has been necessary to put her always at the end of the line in order that the other ships of the fleet may be able to distinguish signals. The report has been referred to the Bureau of Steam Engineering and another investigation of the Maine's boilers will be made. The Maine is now at the Boston Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

The report on the tracer shells used with success in the naval target practice last September shows that with the guns of smaller caliber there was no fault to

find with these illuminating shells. Only in one big gun were they tried and found not entirely successful, but it is believed that this was due to a mechanical defect which can easily be remedied. A new type of shell for tracing the flight of a projectile in the day time is also being tried in the Navy with success.

The address of the U.S.S. Eagle, in command of Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick, is now Rockland, Me.

The Navy Department has received and accepted the resignation of Warrant Machinist Briggs.

Capt. Thomas C. McLean has been ordered to command the Pennsylvania when that vessel is completed. He is now on duty at the League Island Navy Yard as captain of the yard.

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has been advised that the wireless station on Nantucket Light is working admirably and is ready for the receipt and sending of all messages.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department on Nov. 17 from Rear Admiral Dickens, Commandant of the League Island Navy Yard, stating that he had sent the Samoset out to remove the wreck of the schooner recently sunk in a collision with the Culgoa. Lieutenant Tomb, assisted by Lieutenant Wortman, was sent in charge of the Samoset. The wreck was about eight miles distant from Absecon light and was of great danger to shipping.

The Special Board on Ordnance of the Navy has completed its investigation regarding the tumbling of 12-inch shells and has found a band which is entirely satisfactory for projectiles of the highest velocity regularly used in the Navy. But it is desired that a band shall be devised which shall not only act satisfactorily for projectiles of this velocity, but for those of greater velocity as well in case such shall be employed. It is probably such a band can be devised in a short time. It is only on the monitors and the Maine and the Missouri that the 12-inch shells have shown a tendency to tumble, and these can easily be rebanded.

Pay officers of vessels of the Navy have been instructed that in forwarding the accounts of enlisted men of the Marine Corps to shore stations for discharge they should submit them with a detailed statement of each account at the time of transfer.

Secretary Morton has not yet acted upon the report of Capt. William Swift and Paymr. Samuel McGowan upon the question of Navy pay. He has the report before him and will take up the matter with the Congress at its coming session.

Official announcement is made of changes among fleet commanders in the British navy, to become effective in 1905. Vice Admiral Sir Arthur K. Wilson continues to command the home fleet; Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the Channel fleet, succeeds Admiral Sir Compton E. Domville, in command of the Mediterranean fleet; Rear Admiral William Henry May, controller of the navy, succeeds Vice Admiral Beresford in command of the Channel fleet.

The lowest bidder for the big dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was George Spearin, who accompanied his bid with a check for \$25,000 as a forfeit. Some of the other bidders declare that the work cannot be done for the price named by Mr. Spearin, and he appears to be in doubt himself, as there has been some unusual delay in his reply to the notice from the Navy Department that his bid for the Brooklyn dock had been accepted, and the department has been asked by the bidder to extend the period within which the latter was expected to close the contract. The proposals were opened two months ago.

The following was the degree of completion of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy on Nov. 1, 1904: Battleships.—Ohio, 100 per cent.; Virginia, 71.21; Nebraska, 61.4; Georgia, 67.47; New Jersey, 70.7; Rhode Island, 73.5; Connecticut, 56.04; Louisiana, 61.5; Vermont, 25.8; Kansas, 31.2; Minnesota, 46.56; Mississippi, 11.89; Idaho, 10.61. Armored cruisers.—Pennsylvania, 94.79 per cent.; West Virginia, 95.5; California, 65; Colorado, 97.11; Maryland, 92.16; South Dakota, 63; Tennessee, 51.85; Washington, 50.2. Protected cruisers.—Chattanooga, 97 per cent.; Galveston, 94; St. Louis, 54; Milwaukee, 60; Charleston, 84.34. Gunboats.—Dubuque, 68.2 per cent.; Paducah, 64.9. Training ships.—Cumberland, 80 per cent.; Intrepid, 63. Training brig.—Boxer, 90 per cent. Torpedo-boats.—Stringham, 99 per cent.; Goldsborough, 99; Blakely, 99; Nicholson, 99; O'Brien, 98.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—Paul Morton.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.

Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief; Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigsbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander of the Battleship Squadron.

##### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ALABAMA (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis), Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

ILLINOIS, Capt. John A. Rogers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

KENTUCKY, Capt. William J. Barnette. Off Sandy Hook. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAINE, Capt. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

##### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee. NEWARK (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee). Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Nov. 14 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Colon, R. of P. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

DETROIT, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed Nov. 17 from Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, for Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdoch. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

##### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.

TEXAS (flagship of Rear Admiral Sands), Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ARKANSAS, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Attached to Coast Squadron.

In active service under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.

WHIPPLE (flagboat of Lieut. Comdr. Johnston), Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

HULL, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. David F. Sellers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Walter S. Crosley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived Nov. 14 at Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA (supply vessel), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived Nov. 17 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

MARCELLUS (collier), naval complement, Lieut. Comdr. George H. Stafford. Sailed Nov. 11 from the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail to the Norfolk yard.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement, George McDonald, master. Arrived Nov. 16 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LEBANON (collier), merchant complement, F. N. Le Cain, master. Sailed Nov. 17 from Lambert Point, Va., for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement, R. J. Easton, master. Sailed Nov. 16 from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement, E. D. P. Nickels, master. Arrived Nov. 14 at Lambert Point, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for squadron in care Postmaster, New York city. Rear Admiral Chadwick has been temporarily detached from command of squadron and ordered home. Captain Hawley will be senior officer of squadron during his absence.

BROOKLYN (flagship of Rear Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed Nov. 17 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Angra dos Reis, Brazil.

ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. At Angra dos Reis, Brazil.

CASTINE, Comdr. Edward J. Dorn. Sailed Nov. 17 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for Angra dos Reis, Brazil.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed Nov. 17 from Angra dos Reis, Brazil, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

##### UNITED STATES EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y. Rear Admiral Jewell hauls down his flag on Nov. 19. Captain Colby, as senior officer present, will assume temporary command of squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Rear Admiral Jewell), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived Nov. 13 at Genoa, Italy.

CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Arrived Nov. 14 at Villefranche sur Mer, France.

DES MOINES, Comdr. Alex. McCrackin. Arrived Nov. 15 at Leghorn, Italy.

##### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron is in care of Postmaster, New York city unless otherwise noted.

The itinerary of the New York, Bennington, Marblehead and Boston is as follows: Arrive Callao, Peru, Nov. 26; arrive Valparaiso, Chile, Dec. 6; arrive Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Dec. 21.

The itinerary of the New York after parting from the squadron will be as follows: Leave Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Dec. 24; arrive Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 4; arrive Bahia, Brazil, Jan. 14; arrive Santa Lucia, West Indies, Jan. 27.

NEW YORK (flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich), Capt. John J. Huneker. Arrived Nov. 14 at Panama, R. of P.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Lucien Young. Arrived Nov. 14 at Panama, R. of P.

BOSTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived Nov. 14 at Panama, R. of P.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Frank H. Holmes. Arrived Nov. 14 at Panama, R. of P.

NERO (collier), I. F. Shirkcliff, master. Arrived Nov. 14 at Panama, R. of P.

PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed Nov. 9 from San Diego, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed Nov. 9 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Magdalena Bay, and Honolulu. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

##### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander of Cruiser Squadron, Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, commander of Philippine Squadron. Send mail for fleet in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling), Capt. Richardson Clover. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

OREGON, Capt. J. P. Merrill. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONTEREY, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Has been ordered out of commission.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Asher C. Baker. At Woosung, China.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Macao, China.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Sailed Nov. 7 from Shanghai, China, for Nimrod Sound.

HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. Sailed Nov. 7 from Woosung, China, for Nimrod Sound.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Carlos G. Calkins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Woosung, China.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron.

BAINBRIDGE (flagboat of Lieut. G. W. Williams, commander of flotilla), Lieut. Walter R. Sexton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William M. Folger.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo, China. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to go out of commission.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Arrived Nov. 12 at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Comdr. Nathan Sargent has been ordered to command.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Sailed Nov. 13 from Shanghai, China, for the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Train), Comdr. John B. Collins. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MINDORO, Ensign John G. Church. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

QUIROS, Lieut. Matt. H. Signor. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train.

AJAX (collier), J. S. Hutchinson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ALEXANDER (collier), A. E. Gove, master. At the naval station, Guam, L.L.

BRUTUS (collier), E. W. Hendricks, master. At naval station, Cavite, P.I.

GENERAL ALVA (despatch boat), A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), Samuel Hughes, master. Sailed Nov. 5 from Shanghai, China, for Nimrod Sound.

NANSHAN (supply ship), W. D. Prideaux, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), Thomas Adamson, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Captain Royal B. Bradford, Commander-in-Chief.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship of Captain Bradford), Capt. Adolph Marix. Arrived Nov. 12 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived Nov. 15 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail to the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

PRAIRIE, Capt. Albion V. Wadham. Sailed Nov. 16 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

YANKEE, Comdr. George W. Mentz. Sailed Nov. 16 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Boston, Mass. Address there.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, ETC.

ACCOMAC (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

ACTIVE (tug). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

AILIEEN. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALVARADO. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

APACHE (tug), navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (water boat), W. E. Seccombe, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

BUFFALO, Capt. William H. Everett. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**IWANA** (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**MARION**. Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

**MASSASOIT** (tug). Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

**MICHIGAN**, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**MOHAWK** (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**MODOC** (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**MONONGAHELA** (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**. Lent to New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

**NARKEESTA** (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

**NEVADA**, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At the naval academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**NEZINSCOT** (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**NINA** (tug). At New York. Address there.

**OHIO**, Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**ONEIDA**. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

**OSCEOLA** (tug), Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**PAWNEE** (tug). At New York. Address there.

**PENACOOK** (tug). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

**PENTUCKET** (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PEORIA**, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**PINTA**. Lent to naval militia of California. Address there.

**PISCATAQUA**, Chief Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**PONTIAC** (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PORTSMOUTH**. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

**POWHATAN** (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PAWTUCKET** (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

**POTOMAC**, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At the naval station, San Juan, P.R. Address there.

**PURITAN**. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

**RAPIDO** (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

**RESTLESS** (tender to Franklin), Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**ROCKET** (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived Nov. 15 at Algiers, Algeria. Is en route navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to go out of commission. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**SEBAGO** (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York.

**SATURN** (collier), Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**STANDISH** (tug). Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SAMOSET** (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**SANDOVAL**. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SIOUX** (tug). Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**SIREN** (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SOLACE**, Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**SOTOYOMO** (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

**STRANGER**. Lent to Naval Militia of Louisiana. Address there.

**ST. LOUIS**. Lent to Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

**SYLPH**, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**SYLVIA**. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.

**SANTEE**, Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SOUTHERY** (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**TECUMSEH** (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TERROR**. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**TRAFFIC** (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

**TRITON** (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**UNCAS** (tug), Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**UNADILLA** (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**VIGILANT** (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**VIXEN** (tender to Amphitrite), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**WABAN** (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WAHNETA** (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**WASP**, Ensign Rufus S. Manley. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

**WOMPATUCK**, Btsn. Edmund Humphrey. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**YANTIC**. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

**YANKTON**. At the naval training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

**ADAMS**, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore ordered to command Jan. 15, 1906.

**ALLIANCE**, Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the naval base, Culebra, V.I. Send mail to the naval station, San Juan, P.R.

**AMPHITRITE**, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care Postmaster, New York city.

**FRANKLIN**, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**HANCOCK**, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. William T. Burwell. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**LANCASTER**, Capt. Francis H. Delano. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**MOHICAN**, Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to the naval reservation, Subic Bay, for duty as station ship. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

**PENSACOLA**, Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

**PHILADELPHIA**, Comdr. R. M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Address there.

**RICHMOND** (tender to Franklin), Lieut. Comdr. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

**SUPPLY**, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, L.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is now at Shanghai, China, undergoing repairs.

**WABASH**, Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission**

**ADDER**, Gunner James Donald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**DAVIS**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FARRAGUT**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**FOX**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**GRAMPUS**, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HOLLAND** (submarine), Gun. Emil Swanson. At naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**LAWRENCE**, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**MANLY**. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**McKEE**. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**PIKE**, Ensign Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**PORPOISE**, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PREBLE**, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island and Navy Yard. Address there.

**SHARK**, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**TALBOT**, Ensign Paul Foley. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**WINSLOW**. At New Suffolk, Long Island, N.Y. Address there.

**Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve**

**Lieut. John P. Marshall, Jr.** in command.

**At Norfolk Navy Yard**. Address there. Torpedo boats

**ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DELONG**, **MACKENZIE**, **BAGLEY**, **BARNEY**, **BIDDLE**, **STOCKTON**, **THORNTON**, **GWYN**, **RODGERS**, **WILKES**, **SOMERS**, **TINGEY**, **CUSHING**, **BAILEY**, **PORTER**, **SUBRICK**, and submarine **MOCCASIN**.

**STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.**

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New York city. At dock foot of East 24th street.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

**FISH COMMISSION**.

**ALBATROSS**, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address Station D, San Francisco. Sailed from San Francisco for a cruise on Oct. 6. Due at Callao, Nov. 21 or 22; leave Callao, Nov. 29; arrive Acapulco, Mexico, Feb. 17-20, 1906; arrive San Francisco, March 1, 1906.

**FISH HAWK**, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

**S.O. 64, NOV. 10, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

S.O. No. 22, dated May 2, 1902, is supplemented to the following effect:

1. The possible danger a serious accident due to opening the breech too soon after a hang fire requires the constant exercise of the utmost prudence and caution whenever a miss fire occurs.

2. When a gun pointer presses the firing key or pulls the lock lanyard and the gun fails to fire, a hang fire must be regarded as probable, and until examination of the extracted primer discloses the fact that the primer itself failed to fire no distinction can be made between the case of a miss fire due to failure of the primer to ignite and a miss fire due to failure of the charge to ignite after the primer has functioned properly.

3. It is therefore directed that during times of peace, whenever a miss fire occurs in any gun from 1-pounder to 13-inch, inclusive, an interval of twenty minutes after the last effort to fire must be allowed to elapse before the breech of the gun is opened, unless, in the case of guns using breech-loading primers, an examination of the extracted primer shows that it did not fire. In such a case there is, of course, no danger from a hang fire, and the above rule would not apply.

4. Nothing in this order shall be construed as discouraging any possible efforts to fire the gun which do not involve opening the breech. The primer should be removed from breech-loading rifles (using an appropriate tool to avoid danger of being struck by the recoil or injury from a blow back) and a new one inserted and fired, using either electric or percussion mechanism as most desirable, and these efforts should be continued as long as there is a reasonable chance of firing the gun. Rapid fire guns—that is, guns using cartridge cases and fixed primers—will be tried again, either by electricity or by percussion, or by both, whenever this can be done without opening the breech.

5. In time of war, where the possible chances of serious danger due to miss fires may be overbalanced by the more important considerations of battle, the commanding officer may, at his discretion, decide what interval shall intervene between the occurrence of a miss fire and the opening of the breech.

**PAUL MORTON, Secretary.**

**G.O. 176, NOV. 4, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.**

Publishes an Executive order, issued by the President of the United States March 25, 1904, as amended by him under date of Sept. 23, 1904, giving the boundaries of a tract of land with an area of about two acres within the limits of the naval reservation on Sangley Point, Island of Luzon, P.I., set aside and placed under the control of the War Department for the purpose of building a coal shed thereon and a wharf to extend therefrom to Canacao Bay: Provided, however, that said control by the War Department shall be subject to the right of the naval authorities to establish such harbor regulations for Canacao Bay as may in their judgment be deemed necessary.

**NAVY GAZETTE.**

**NOV. 11.—Comdr. F. H. Eldridge**, commissioned a commander from Sept. 30, 1904.

**Lieut. A. Buchanan**, commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 13, 1904.

**Lieut. P. D. Dungan**, commissioned a lieutenant from Sept. 30, 1904.

**Paymr. D. V. Chadwick**, commissioned a paymaster from March 3, 1903.

**Paymr. T. D. Harris**, commissioned a paymaster from Aug. 16, 1904.

**Paymr. J. F. Hatch**, commissioned a paymaster from Oct. 18, 1904.

**Passed Asst. Paymr. E. E. Goodhue**, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from March 3, 1903.

**Passed Asst. Paymr. H. D. Lamar**, commissioned a passed assistant paymaster from March 3, 1903.

**First Lieut. H. H. Kipp**, commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904.

**NOV. 12.—Capt. E. Longnecker**, detached court-martial duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to navy yard, League Island, Pa. for court-martial duty and other duty.

**Ensign E. A. Brooks**, to Eagle.

**Surg. H. B. Flits**, to Buffalo.

**Passed Asst. Surg. E. G. Parker**, detached Buffalo, Nov. 26, 1904; to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; also additional duty Adams, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 1.

**Passed Asst. Surg. H. E. Odell**, detached Adams, naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, etc.; to home and wait orders.

**Act. Corp. P. Sarsfield**, when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, New York, N.Y., granted sick leave one month.

**Pharm. C. McLarty**, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Solace temporarily, thence to duty naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.

**Pharm. F. W. Breck**, detached naval hospital, New York, N.Y., etc., Nov. 25, 1904; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. NOV. 13.—SUNDAY.

NOV. 14.—Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, detached duty as commander-in-chief of the U.S. European Squadron, on board the Olympia, Nov. 19, 1904, and granted leave of absence for one year to remain abroad.

Capt. T. C. McLean, additional duty as general inspector of Pennsylvania, and duty in command of that vessel when placed in commission.

Paymr. R. H. Woods, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, 1904, for temporary duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Chief Gun. T. M. Johnston, detached Newark; to navy yard, League Island, Pa., duty ordnance department of that yard.

Gun. A. Hasler, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Newark.

Paymr. Clk. M. P. Coombs, appointed Nov. 14, 1904, duty Amphitrite, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

NOV. 15.—Capt. J. W. Broach, Cavite Station; to Seoul, Korea.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Nov. 15, 1904.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Young, Oregon; to home.

Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, Cavite Station; to home.

Asst. Surg. G. M. Mayers, Raleigh; to home.

Asst. Surg. W. S. Hoen, Cavite Station; to Oregon.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Dykes, Rainbow; to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Dodd, detached command Wilmington; to Cavite Station.

Comdr. C. G. Calkins, to command Wilmington.

Surg. A. Farenholt, Monterey; to Raleigh.

NOV. 16.—Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, detached from duty in command of the U.S. South Atlantic Squadron on board the Brooklyn; proceed home and wait orders.

Capt. C. G. Bowman, commissioned a captain in the Navy from Nov. 8, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Evans, commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Nov. 8, 1904.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, to temporary duty for course of instruction in compass office.

Btsn. C. K. R. Clausen, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Btsn. W. A. Thompson, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Gun. E. T. Austin, warranted a boatswain in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Gun. J. P. Dempsey, warranted a gunner in the Navy from July 30, 1903.

Pharm. J. Cowan, retired, detached naval station, Port Royal, S.C., etc.; to home.

NOV. 17.—Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Elliott, detached Prairie, to home and await orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, detached navy yard, Boston, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for temporary duty.

War. Mach. H. W. Biggs, detached Newark, to home, and resignation accepted to take effect Nov. 21.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 11.—Capt. Charles H. Lyman, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, will proceed to Port Royal, S.C., for duty in command of marine barracks, vice Capt. William N. McKey, relieved.

Capt. William N. McKey, upon being relieved by Capt. Charles H. Lyman, detached from command marine barracks, naval station, Port Royal, S.C., will proceed to navy yard, League Island, Pa., for duty at marine barracks at that place.

Second Lieut. Albert N. Brunsell, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa., will proceed to Boston, Mass., reporting to commandant of navy yard at that place for duty at marine barracks.

Second Lieut. Frederic Kemsel, upon being relieved from duty as a member of the G.C.M. at navy yard, Boston, Mass., detached from marine barracks at that station, and will proceed to Annapolis, Md., reporting to the superintendent, U.S. Naval Academy, for instruction at the U.S. Marine Barracks and School of Application.

NOV. 15.—Major Com. M. Perkins, will proceed immediately to Philadelphia, assuming charge of the recruiting district, with headquarters at 1528 Market street, relieving Capt. Frederic H. Delano.

Capt. Frederic H. Delano, upon being relieved by Major Com. M. Perkins, detached from duty in charge of recruiting district of Philadelphia, will proceed immediately to New York, N.Y., taking passage in first available steamer sailing from that port for San Juan, P.R.; upon arrival at latter place will report to commandant of naval station there for duty in command of marine barracks at that station.

Second Lieut. Daniel N. Blake, detached from marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., will proceed to your home, report arrival and address, and await orders.

First Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, detached from the marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., will proceed to League Island, Pa., for duty with a battalion of marines, which is being organized for service on the Isthmus of Panama.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

NOV. 11.—Chief Engr. H. G. Butler, is granted four days' leave.

NOV. 12.—Third Lieut. T. G. Crapster, is granted seven days' leave.

NOV. 14.—Second Lieut. C. F. Howell, is detached from the Manning, and is ordered to the Rush.

Second Lieut. L. C. Covell is detached from the Rush, and is ordered to the Bear.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, is granted thirty days' extension of sick leave.

Capt. H. B. West is granted fifteen days' leave.

NOV. 15.—Capt. O. C. Hamlet is detached from the Thetis, and is ordered to the Bear.

Capt. O. D. Myrick is detached from the Bear, and is ordered to the Thetis.

Second Lieut. E. E. Mead is detached from the Thetis, and is ordered to the Bear.

Second Lieut. H. H. Wolf is detached from the McCullough, and is ordered to the Bear.

Second Lieut. F. R. Shoemaker is detached from the Thetis, and is ordered to the Bear.

First Asst. Engr. E. W. Davis is detached from the Thetis, and is ordered to the Bear.

First Lieut. C. S. Cochran is detached from the Bear, and is ordered to the McCullough.

Second Lieut. H. G. Fisher is detached from the Bear, and is ordered to the McCullough.

Chief Engr. J. E. Dorry is detached from the Mohawk, and is ordered to the Bear.

Chief Engr. H. Kotschner, Jr., is detached from the Mackinac, and is ordered to the Mohawk.

Chief Engr. H. F. Schoenborn is ordered to the Mackinac.

Chief Engr. L. T. Jones, is detached from the Bear, and is ordered to the Thetis.

NOV. 16.—Second Lieut. E. S. Addison is granted two days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman is granted six days' leave.

Chief Engr. J. E. Dorry is granted five days' leave.

Chief Engr. H. O. Slattery is granted thirty days' leave.

The Cutter Bear has been ordered for permanent station to Honolulu, H.I., and will probably sail for her new station about Dec. 3.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 16, 1904.

The Superintendent, officers and professors at the Naval Academy gave their first of a series of six dances last week in the sail loft of the new boathouse. The room was most artistically decorated with American flags, bunting and signal flags. The receiving stand was a mass of evergreen and potted plants. Mrs. Brownson, wife of the Superintendent, received with Captain Badger, Commandant of Midshipmen. She was handsomely dressed in cream satin and carried American beauty roses. About 11 o'clock a delicious supper was served. A large number of naval folk and citizens were present.

On the night of the election when the officers at the Naval Academy were receiving the returns at their club, quite a bad accident happened. Lieut. H. E. Smith, who had been among those receiving the returns, went to the open window and sat down and conversed with friends. Suddenly he was seen to reach for the sides of the window and then to fall forward through the open window. Before any effort could be made to save him he was clear of the window and falling toward the ground. In falling he turned over once and landed on the hard ground twenty-five feet below on the south side of the building. He gave a cry and then became unconscious. When friends reached him they found that he had received a number of severe bruises. At first it was thought that he had broken one of his limbs, but this was proved to be incorrect. At present the young officer has about recovered from his accident.

The surgeons at the Naval Academy have removed the dressing which was placed around the wound of Midshipman Gill who was hurt while playing football a few days ago. At this time the condition of the young man is very favorable, and it is thought that he will soon be able to get out. His father and sister have been with him for the last week.

Midshipman Raymond P. R. Neilson, of Far Rockaway, New York, of the first class, has resigned as captain of the fencing team, and Harry G. Knox, of Ohio, second class, has been elected to succeed him. Midshipman Neilson resigned on account of the early graduation of his class.

The tickets for the Army and Navy football game to be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, on Nov. 26 have been received at the Academy and are now being distributed. The Navy share is 6,000, but this number will not nearly meet the demand that has been made upon the Athletic Association. The officers who are members of the association and the midshipmen will be provided first, and then if there are any tickets left over they will go to the general public. This year there are 300 more midshipmen than last year, and of course a greater demand for tickets.

An uninteresting game of football was played at the Academy last week between the team representing the Navy plebes and the Western High School of Washington, D.C. The plebes won by the score of 17 to 0. The visitors were utterly unable to do anything with the middles and seldom made their yards. They were forced to kick most of the time. The Navy line-up was: Kincaid, left end; Drutzy, left tackle; Slingluff, left guard; Waller, center; Shafrroth, right guard; Magruder, right tackle; Vanderhoff, right end; Burg, quarterback; Townsend, left half; Oswald, right half; Janeway, fullback. Umpire, Mr. Riley, St. John's; referee, Dr. Bogert, Navy.

Next to the last week before the final contest of the season finds the Navy recovering slowly from the slump marked by the draw with Dickinson and the defeat by Swarthmore, the first sign of convalescing being the defeat of Pennsylvania State last Saturday. The practice this week has been generally encouraging, the attack especially being decidedly more effective than at any previous time in the season. The coaches seem determined to fit two or three men for each of the positions back of the line, so that no matter what mischances shall befall the team the strength of the attack will not be much diminished. This has been the plan at Annapolis for several years and it has been criticized on the ground that with the limited hours of practice at the Naval Academy, the best set of backs do not get sufficient practice to develop their highest point, either individually or in team work.

The arrangement of backs to which the coaches have devoted the greatest attention this week consists of Norton or Wilcox, quarter; Doherty, left half; Spenser, right half, and Smith full. This combination is very fast and a little heavier than any other which has been tried this season. During the whole week it has played together during the greater part of the practice and has acquired lots of dash. An interesting fight for quarterback has been going on between Wilcox and Norton. The former was discovered towards the latter part of last year and was considered decidedly better than anyone who had played the position. He was a sure and accurate handler of the ball, had a good head and tackled well. Norton came to the front this season by kicking a goal from the field against Princeton. He has had three tries for goals during the season, the other two being against Pennsylvania State, and made them all. Nor is his drop kicking his only football excellence, for he tackles and handles the ball equally as well as Wilcox, but has not displaced him absolutely yet, as the latter's greater experience still holds him in the place. The position, however, is decidedly open.

The most notable change in the team is the transference of Smith from left guard to full. Smith is chunky, weighing a little short of 180 pounds, and standing about five feet five inches. He is full of football and always does a great deal of tackling and such valuable playing as blocking kicks and getting the ball on a fumble. Lately he has been used to carry the ball and made gains so reliably that he has been placed at full-back. Here he not only continues to carry the leather along, but is most valuable in giving impetus to plays where other runners carry the ball and in backing up the line he is a tower of strength. Doherty has been playing right half most of the season and shows steady improvement. He weighs 165 pounds. Spenser has been moved from full back to left half and is probably better than any other back at the Academy excepting Doherty and Douglass, who is out of the game with a broken leg. He weighs 170.

There have been several cripples in the line this week. Farley, the captain and right tackle, is giving the coaches some worry as he seems to have overtaxed himself and cannot stand through a hard game. This week he has not gone into the line-ups. Left tackle Chambers has been out of the game for several days, and left end Howard, one of the players who is most sure of his position, is still in the hospital with a badly scratched leg.

Head Coach Paul Dashiel has been asked to umpire the game between the Universities of Chicago and Michigan at Ann Arbor on Saturday next, but has declined as he is unwilling to be absent from his charges so near their final game.

The team did fairly well on Saturday when the University of Virginia was barely defeated by a score of 5 to 0. The scoring was done in the first half. Smith taking the ball over at the extreme edge of the field and Norton missing the difficult goal. In the second half the work of the two teams was as equal as possible and both succeeded in placing the ball behind their opponent's goal line by long runs, though in both cases the ball was brought back. It was decided in the case of Johnson, the Virginian, that he had run outside, and in the case of Farley who got the ball on a fumble, that there had been interference with a fair catch. There seemed to be little ground for the latter decision as the ball had already struck the ground when the Virginia player was jostled and in that case it was perfectly allowable. The new arrangement of backs—Smith, full;

Doherty and Spenser, halves, and Norton, quarter—worked smoothly and made short gains with fair regularity.

The Navy line-up was: Welch, left end; Grady, left tackle; Goss, left guard; McClintic, center; Woodruff, right guard; Farley (c), Piersol, right tackle; Whiting, right end; Norton, quarter; Doherty, Strassberger, right half; Spenser, Bernard, left half; Smith, R. F., fullback. Score, Navy 5, Virginia 0; touchdown, Smith; umpire, Mr. Thompson of Georgetown; referee, Mr. Sharpe of Yale; timekeeper, Mr. Melvin of St. John's, Dr. Bogert, Navy; time of halves, 20 and 25 minutes.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 10, 1904.

One of the most pleasant affairs of the week was the supper given aboard the U.S.S. Solace in honor of John Philip Sousa, the noted bandmaster and composer, after his concert on the evening of Nov. 6. Several theater parties from this yard attended his concert in Vallejo on the evening of the sixth, and after it Comdr. James H. Bull was the host at a delightful supper aboard the Solace. Other guests were Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, Mrs. W. G. Miller, Miss Lily McCalla, Miss Estelle Liebling, Miss Jessie Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahm, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, Pay Ingr. Leeds C. Kerr, Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau and Asst. Civil Engr. Frederic H. Cooke.

It is with great regret that the news of the coming detachment of Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm has been received both here and in San Francisco. He has been on duty at this yard for the past four years, and he and his wife have been extremely popular. Constructor Zahm will leave here on the 26th for Washington. Mrs. Zahm, however, expects to leave here on Monday next for the capital city so as to get her home for the winter fitted up as soon as possible. Her niece, Miss Courtney Collins, who has been visiting her here for several months, will go East with her. Washington was Mrs. Zahm's home, and it was there that Constructor Zahm was stationed previous to coming to this yard, so that the orders assigning him to the capital city are most pleasing to them. Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, who will be the next constructor at this yard, is expected to arrive here about the 20th.

The officers of the U.S.S. Ohio have entertained considerably aboard this new ship, which is lying in San Francisco harbor, among the recent entertainments at which they were hosts being a luncheon at which a number of the prominent society girls of that city were entertained.

Mrs. A. W. Bacon and her daughter, Miss Alice Bacon, who have been visiting friends here for several weeks, left Nov. 5 for San Francisco, where they are guests at the home of Mrs. Driscoll, mother of Thomas Driscoll, to whom Miss Bacon will be married next January. The wedding is to take place at the old mission at Santa Barbara, the home of the Bacons, and will be the first marriage solemnized in the old church for seventy-five years. After the ceremony the young couple will leave for an eight months' trip to Europe. On Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 9, Miss Bacon was the guest of honor at a tea given by Miss Virginia Joliffe.

Mrs. J. E. Palmer has been spending several days here, a guest at the home of Mrs. F. B. Zahm. Both Mrs. Zahm and Mrs. Palmer were the guests recently at an elaborate luncheon given by Mrs. R. P. Schwerin at her beautiful home at San Mateo. White chrysanthemums were used for the table decorations and covers were laid for Mrs. Zahm, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. W. H. Whiting of the San Francisco Naval Training Station, Miss Whiting and Mrs. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco.

Capt. William T. Burwell, the new commander of the receiving ship Independence, is daily expected to arrive here. Previous to his last assignment as commander of the Oregon, Captain Burwell was the commander of the receiving ship at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, where he was among the best liked officers on duty there. Mrs. Burwell is also expected, and both she and her husband will be heartily welcomed by the naval contingent. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Burwell was Miss Bradford of Norfolk, Va.

A very pleasant affair was the card party given on Tuesday evening last at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, at which they entertained a number of friends informally at the ever-popular game of five hundred. The pretty Tilley home had been daintily decorated with choice flowers. The lights were shaded with green shades which gave a soft and pleasing effect. The prize of the evening was won by Mrs. George B. Ransom. The guests included Comdr. and Mrs. Ransom, Comdr. and Mrs. Gearing, Comdr. and Mrs. Bull, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Glennon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Knapp, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Smith, Asst. Surg. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. John T. Myers, Miss Williamson and Ben Tilley.

Miss Marion Brooks, daughter of Paymr. Jonathan Brooks, of the Ohio, has returned to San Francisco after a visit of some time to the Puget Sound yard, where she was the guest of friends. Mrs. McCalla and Miss Stella McCalla, who have been spending the past few weeks in the Eastern States, are expected home by Sunday next. Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., who is staying with Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur at Fort Mason, while the Ohio, to which Lieutenant MacArthur is attached, is lying in San Francisco harbor, has been spending a few days at the home of her father, Rear Admiral McCalla. Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, a son of General MacArthur, is expected to arrive from the Philippines next week. Miss Fechet, daughter of Capt. E. O. Fechet, commanding officer at the Benicia Barracks, is spending a few days here as the guest of Miss Williamson.

Mrs. E. D. Taussig went down to San Francisco on Nov. 5, and is now stopping at the Plymouth. Captain Taussig left for the East a few weeks ago to assume command of the Massachusetts, and it was the intention of Mrs. Taussig to follow him almost immediately, but the health of their son, Lieut. J. G. Taussig, may detain her in California for some time. Lieutenant Taussig has been under treatment at the hospital here for some months, as the result of a wound received in action during the Boxer trouble in China, which did not receive proper treatment at that time. Mrs. Taussig will start East as soon as her son is able to stand the trip.

Comdr. and Mrs. Bull left on Wednesday for Redwood, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Curran Clark at their country home over Sunday. Mrs. Craven, wife of Lieut. T. T. Craven, of the Solace, is seriously ill in this city and much anxiety is felt by her friends.

Lieut. R. E. Coontz, navigating officer of the Buffalo, which arrived in San Francisco some ten days ago, came up to the yard the early part of this week, and has since been standing his examination for promotion. The Buffalo is expected at the yard in the course of the next few days.

## NAVY YARD, PUGET SOUND.

Bremerton, Wash., Nov. 5, 1904.

Ensign S. W. Bryant, U.S.N., arrived at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Oct. 31 from the torpedo boat Preble at Mare Island, and will conduct the preliminary trial runs of the Goldsborough.

Orders have been received to repair the boats of the Albany.

A 26-foot steam cutter and a 30-foot admiral's barge are being built in the boat shop for the Nebraska. Two 20-foot dinghies have been completed.

Lieut. J. P. Morton, U.S.N., gave a chafing dish party on board the Wyoming on Thursday evening, Nov. 3. The guests were: Ensign and Mrs. C. P. Huff, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Lieut. W. W. Bush, Paymr. R. Nicholson,

Surg. W. M. Wheeler, Ensign S. W. Bryant, and Paymr. Cik. W. D. Bollard.

Major C. G. Long and Mrs. Long entertained Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Doyle at dinner Thursday evening, Nov. 3.

Paymr. R. Nicholson, Dr. W. M. Wheeler and Lieut. J. P. Morton attended a dinner in Seattle Monday evening given by Miss Helen Hughes.

Mrs. J. V. A. Bleeker returned Nov. 1 from a four months' visit with her daughter in England.

The estimated cost of repairs to the Wheeling is \$11,361.00, and the repairs will be made. Additional repair work has been authorized on the Concord in the engine department to the amount of \$4,619.

## LEAGUE ISLAND.

Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., Nov. 14, 1904.

The marine guard of the U.S.R.S. Lancaster, under command of Capt. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., is soon to be increased to 116 men, making it the largest guard on board any ship of the United States Navy.

Mate A. E. Strom, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital, is now attached for duty on board the Lancaster.

The U.S.S. Denver will go into dry dock Tuesday afternoon. The work on the Denver is to be rushed according to orders from the Navy Department.

The report that there is smallpox on board the U.S.S. Alabama is a mistake. There is no contagious sickness on board that vessel.

Dinner parties are almost a nightly occurrence, these days aboard ship, and the Navy officers are certainly entertaining the friends in this city royally. Hardly an evening passes, but that the officers on board the Lancaster, Massachusetts, Denver, Florida and Alabama are acting as hosts.

Work on the new dry dock is being pushed along rapidly. One of the boss contractors was heard to remark a few days ago that the dock would be completed before another year.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Nov. 14, 1904.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Going of Birmingham, Ala., parents of Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., are at the garrison as guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Gardiner. Lieutenant Going's brother, of New York city, who was at the garrison last Sunday, has returned to his place of business. Lieutenant Going's condition is very much improved.

Lieut. Leon R. Patridge, 15th Cav., was confined to his quarters for a few days the past week on the sick list. He has now fully recovered. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Morley, 15th Cav., and son, will leave the post to-morrow for Chester, Pa. Mids. C. R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Alex. Rodgers, arrived at the garrison yesterday and will visit for a few days. He came from his ship, the Missouri, at present in the Charleston Navy Yard. Lieuts. Warren Dean, Arthur J. Lynch and Samuel W. Robertson, 15th Cav., have opened bachelor quarters in the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Frank Hopkins, Art. Corps.

Capt. Henry E. Foster, Co. C, 8th Regiment, Vt. Vols., in the Civil War, died at his home in Derby Line on Nov. 6, as the result of an accident in allowing a cake of ice to fall on his foot, gangrene setting in.

The 23d and 27th Battery football teams met in a football contest for the first time this season on Wednesday afternoon. The game was an interesting one to the 300 spectators who were present. The score resulted in a 23d Battery victory, 17 to 0. Two touchdowns were secured in the first half and one in the second. The game was played on the same lines as the game of the previous Sunday afternoon between the 27th Battery and the 15th Cavalry. The post has now three good light but interesting teams, and they are looking forward with pleasure to the arrival of the 15th Cavalry from Fort Myer, with the desire to meet their team on the gridiron and see whether Fort Myer has better football stock than Fort Ethan Allen.

Mrs. F. P. Sawyer has gone to Athol, Mass., on a few days' visit. Capt. and Mrs. Dutton, who have been at their home in Keene, N.H., on a visit, have arrived at Proctor, Vt., and are the guests of Senator Redfield Proctor. Upon expiration of his present leave Captain Dutton will repair to Boston, Mass., for duty in the Commissary Department.

The following promotions occurred at the garrison the past week: 27th Battery, F.A., to be sergeant, Corp. Adam Endres; to be corporals, Pvts. John P. Crowley, Charles T. Griffiths and Frank J. Dowling, Troop A, 15th Cav., to be sergeant, Corp. Samuel A. Cook, Troop K, 15th Cav., to be quartermaster sergeant, Sergt. Wiley P. Burnett, 1st Sergt. William Coones, 27th Battery, is enjoying a furlough at his home in Cobleskill, N.Y. 1st Sergt. George Stephenson, Troop L, 15th Cav., leaves on a two month's furlough for his home at Oll City, Pa., to-morrow.

Lieuts. Samuel W. Robertson, William W. Overton and I. S. Martin, 15th Cav., all of whom have been on leave in Mississippi, New York and in Virginia, respectively, are expected to return to the post within the next three days.

Two dinner parties to finish the venison from the deer killed by Capt. John Conklin, Art. Corps., and Lieut. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., were held the past week. There have been three such parties, the first at Lieut. Pickel's, and the next one at Capt. and Mrs. Conklin's, when the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel, Lieuts. Warren Dean and Arthur J. Lynch. This party was held Thursday evening and the third one Saturday evening, when Capt. and Mrs. Conklin and Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel were the guests of Lieutenants Dean and Lynch.

Social affairs at the garrison the past week were very quiet. Even the regular Friday evening hop at the officers' club was not held. Several large events are scheduled when the 15th Cavalry arrive from Fort Myer. Everyone now centers interest in the arrival of the troops from Myer and arrangements for their reception are going on. When they arrive Fort Ethan Allen will be the only post in the Service with a full regiment of Cavalry of the same corps.

The post is again beginning to take on a familiar appearance. The scaffolds on the various new buildings under construction are to be seen no more. The ground around the new buildings has been made level and in many places arrangements made for sodding, while around the new officers' quarters this work has practically been completed.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, returned to Burlington, his home, the fore part of the week from an extended campaign tour. On Friday evening he went to Riverdale, N.J., where he is to deliver an address on the War of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Howard returned Friday evening from a seven weeks' tour, spent in the South and West.

The garrison had two fires the past week. On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock a coal oil stove exploded in the operating room of the new wing of the hospital and badly singed the woodwork in the room. No instruments were damaged. The fire was extinguished by men of the Hospital Corps before the command arrived. There was more smoke than flames. On Saturday afternoon the 3d Squadron had a stubborn brush fire to fight which started by a spark from a passing locomotive. The men worked hard all the afternoon, and at 6:30 o'clock were rewarded by having fully extinguished the blaze.

The marriage of Sergt. William Withers, Troop L, 15th Cav., to Miss Isadore Carysille of Cleveland, Ohio, occurred at St. Albans, Vt., last week. They have taken a home near the post on the road to Essex Junction. The word that the Quartermaster General had dis-

proved the bids for lighting the post with electricity was received with disappointment at the post. It was due to the bidders not complying in whole with the specifications. This will make a delay which is very disheartening to the residents of the post. New bids will be opened by Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, Constructing Q.M., at his Burlington office next Saturday noon.

All of the new officers' quarters will be in the hands of the Government this week from the contractors, and officers at this post will begin to move into them before the arrival of the squadron from Fort Myer.

Co. M., Vermont National Guard, are going to have a new armory. The building is at present under construction and will be completed in about a month. It is planned to have a grand military ball to open the new building. The post will have a band then and it is hoped that they will officiate as an orchestra. The guests at the ball will be the officers of the Vermont National Guard of this garrison, of Plattsburgh Barracks and the military in the city of Burlington. The ball will be one of the finest and largest that Burlington has witnessed in many days.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, will be held in Burlington on Nov. 17, at their headquarters in the Haywood block. A banquet will also be held at the Van Ness house. Lieut. Col. Alex. Rodgers, 15th Cav., commanding officer of this garrison, will deliver the address. A large number of officers and ladies of the post will attend.

At the meeting of the members of the Vermont Bowling League, held at Montpelier, the league was inaugurated and it is to be composed of the team from this post; Champlain and Queen City teams of Burlington; Capitals and Pastimes of Montpelier; and Calumets of Barre. The games that this post's team will play are: Nov. 18, Champlain at Burlington; Jan. 6, Pastime, at Montpelier; Capitals, at Montpelier; Jan. 12, Champlain, at Burlington; Jan. 19, Queen City, at Burlington; Feb. 2, Queen City, at Burlington; March 3, Calumets (two games), at Barre; March 9, Capitals, at Montpelier; Pastimes, at Montpelier. Ten games away from the post. Games at the post are as follows: Nov. 24, Pastimes; Dec. 9, Queen City; Dec. 16, Capitals (two games); Dec. 20, Champlain; Jan. 27, Calumet (two games); Feb. 16, Queen City; Feb. 23, Calumet. Nine games to be played at home. An exhibition and interesting bowling game was rolled in Burlington Thursday evening between the post team and the Queen City team of Burlington. The team from this post won two out of the three games played. Gates rolled the highest for the post team, 204.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 16, 1904.

The four new torpedo planters the General Henry J. Hunt, the General Henry Knox, the Colonel George Armistead, and the Major Samuel Ringgold are being rapidly equipped for work at their respective stations. The boats will take advantage of every open day during the winter for instruction in mine planting at the posts along the Atlantic coast, and while the weather may interfere slightly with the program of practice mapped out for the boats to be stationed at Forts Wadsworth and Hancock, it is expected that the crew and enlisted men aboard will be thoroughly efficient in the work of planting mines quickly and accurately by the time of the June maneuvers, at which the Army's new fleet will be important participants.

Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant and his staff visited the post on the night of Nov. 9, to be present at the weekly night drill. The department commander seemed much interested in the new fire control system and its workings, and will devote much time to a thorough inspection of all the posts in his department with a view to promoting by his presence an appreciation of the necessity for the highest grade of proficiency in the control of coast defense armament.

The numerous fall weddings are making frequent demands on the bachelors of the post as best men and ushers. During the past week Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, 82d Co., C.A., has been on a short leave to attend a wedding of a friend, and Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, 5th Co., C.A., has been away on similar duty for one of his classmates. Lieut. Marion B. Wilholt, 5th Co., C.A., reported at the post from sick leave on Nov. 8.

Capt. Adrian S. Fleming, Art. Corps, one of the student officers attending the School of Submarine Defense, met with a painful accident on Friday last. Captain Fleming was determining the degree of nitration of a sample of gun cotton, using for the purpose a nitrometer. The glass bulb in which the experiment was being made was exploded by the gas generated, and a part of the sulphuric acid and mercury was thrown upon Captain Fleming's face, hands and breast. Though painfully burned, it is thought that he will soon be back with the class, as his clothing protected his body and not much of the acid reached his face and hands.

The Fort Totten football team went to Hancock Saturday last to meet the "eleven" at that fort. They met them. The score was 17 to 0 in favor of the Fort Hancock team. Sgt. James Holmes, 5th Co., C.A., the manager of the home team, while disappointed at the overwhelming defeat after the splendid scores made by the Fort Totten men against Forts Wadsworth and Jay, attributes the result to the weakened condition of the home eleven. Five of Totten's heaviest men were unable to play in last Saturday's game. The Totten boys are now waiting for Hancock to visit them here, when they claim there will be different "doings." The team plays Fort Jay at Governor's Island next Wednesday, and will go up against the Knickerbockers, of New York, on Sunday next, for the championship of Greater New York.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Nov. 14, 1904.

Capt. M. E. Saville, who has been on duty at Fort Sheridan, for two weeks, returned to the post on Sunday. Chaplain Orville J. Nave left on Tuesday for his home at Delaware, Ohio, where he cast his vote. From Delaware, he will go to St. Louis and spend a week at the fair.

The post school for enlisted men has opened the work for the winter term, with much enthusiasm on the part of the students and with Private Grande, of Co. B, 27th Inf., as teacher. The Fort Thomas football team defeated the team from Mount Adams, Cincinnati, by the score of 23 to 0. The game was all one way, as the Cincinnati boys were outclassed in all parts of the game. Sunday afternoon, the soldiers went to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where they played the team representing that city. The score stood 6 to 6, when on tactics by the soldiers' opponents, the referee ordered one play to be made again and set a time limit for both teams to start. Lawrenceburg refused to play and the referee gave the game to Fort Thomas. The score was 11 to 0. The play which was declared foul was this: Fort Thomas made a touchdown and prepared to kick goal. They kicked and the ball sailed under the goal and the Lawrenceburg team tried to stop the ball and force it into the field for further play. While the soldiers failed to kick goal, the referee ordered it to be tried again on account of interference.

The unprecedented drought was broken at last, on Wednesday night, when the welcome rain began falling gently on the dry, powdered earth, to the great relief of man and beast. Suffering and loss to live stock and to the population of a large area of the State of Kentucky, has been very serious. Fort Thomas, with its splendid water supply, has only seen, not felt the great privation which has spread over the entire sixth district.

The post school for officers opened on Monday, Nov. 14, and will hold sessions until next April. Capt. M. E. Saville and Capt. H. F. Rethers have been appointed as instructors. The course involves drill regulations, small

arms firing regulations, administration, Manual of Guard duty and field service regulations.

The Fort Thomas football team has games scheduled as follows: With Covington A.C., Sunday afternoon; the crack Clifton team, Nov. 19, and Newport A.C., at East Newport Park, on Thanksgiving day. The soldiers have been victorious in the three last games they have played.

Lieut. Louis P. Schindel, 6th Inf., and his mother from Fort Leavenworth, are expected for a protracted visit soon to Attorney Randolph Schindel, of Cincinnati.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 14, 1904.

The card club organized by the wives of student officers met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. L. R. Holbrook on Meade avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Armstrong entertained at dinner last Thursday evening.

Lieut. Clarence O. Sherrill, Engr. Corps, has arrived at the post and reported for duty as aide-de-camp on General Bell's staff. Col. J. W. Duncan, Capt. W. A. Cavanaugh and Lieut. J. B. Kemper, 6th Inf., returned this morning from St. Louis where they have been attending a G.C.M. as members for the last two weeks.

Col. and Mrs. R. H. R. Longborough entertained at dinner Friday evening in honor of Col. and Mrs. R. W. Hoyt. Covers were laid for ten. Col. and Mrs. S. S. Leach left last Saturday for their new station, Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Steele entertained at a hop supper on Friday evening. Lieut. E. H. Agnew, 6th Inf., left last Friday for St. Louis where he will remain the rest of this month in charge of the 6th Infantry band which is on duty there.

Just now polo is the rage and many of the officers can be seen almost every afternoon playing on the West End parade.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell entertained at a hop supper after the hop Friday evening. Capt. D. R. Baker, Med. Dept., returned Saturday evening from Fort Riley where he has been on detached service for several weeks.

Mrs. L. S. McCormick entertained at cards on Saturday afternoon. About fifty guests were present. Hearts was the game enjoyed, the prizes being won by Mrs. J. H. Stone and Mrs. C. H. Errington.

On Tuesday evening the election returns were received in Sherman hall and many officers and ladies of the post spent the evening hearing the returns. An orchestra furnished music to while time away.

#### NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD.

The armory of the 23d N.Y., is said to be the first and only armory in the State which now has its own lighting and heating plant. The city has installed the system at a cost of \$16,000, where heretofore it has cost on an average of \$5,000 to heat and light the building for only one year.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U.S.A., will review the 23d N.Y., in its armory in Brooklyn some time in January next.

Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade, N.Y., has appointed Capt. Henry DeWitt Hamilton, of the 23d Regiment, assistant inspector of small arms practice on his staff.

Colonel Jarvis of the 8th N.Y., has appointed Sergt. Major H. W. Badenauer, battalion adjutant.

Co. G, 9th N.Y., will hold a ball and entertainment at Tammany Hall, Jan. 23. First-class professional talent will be hired. Second Lieut. W. Clayton Woods has been nominated for 1st lieutenant in Company H.

Battalion drills in the 9th N.Y. will be held at the armory on Nov. 30 and Dec. 2, and Colonel Morris will then learn to what degree his officers and men have mastered the new drill.

Company B, 22d N.Y., has unanimously elected 1st Lieut. Daniel Wolff, captain, vice Serrell, resigned. He joined the regiment in May, 1885, and served with the 22d Volunteers in 1888. There will be some very spirited competition at the games of the regiment to be held on Nov. 21 at the armory, and some of the best amateur athletes will strive for honors. Dancing will follow the games.

An interesting event will be the exhibition drill and dance of Co. D, 12th N.Y., at the armory on the evening of Nov. 23. To make the event more interesting the women guests will draw for some turkeys. Both Captain Dudley and Lieutenant Vanderbilt will put the company through drills.

Second Lieut. W. B. Sheppard, of the 9th N.Y., who has been elected 1st lieutenant in Company D of the 71st has had a varied experience in the military. He has been a member of the 1st Regiment, and Light Battery A, of Missouri, a seaman in the Illinois Naval Militia, a private in the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., and a private and Q.M. sergeant in the 71st N.Y. Volunteers, serving in the Cuban campaign with that regiment.

The committee to nominate a candidate for junior major of the 23d N.Y., has selected Capt. Frank H. Norton, of Company F. He is fifth senior captain in the regiment, which he joined as a private in September, 1885.

Col. J. M. Jarvis, 8th N.Y., will review the 2d Battalion of his command at the armory on Nov. 21 and Lieut. Col. H. G. Ridabock will review the 1st Battalion on Nov. 22. There will be a regimental drill on Nov. 30.

Major Edmund H. Mitchell, 14th N.Y., was tried, Nov. 14, by a G.C.M., of which Col. W. G. Bates, 71st Regiment, was president and Major W. I. Washburn, 1st Brigade staff, was J.A. The charges against the major preferred by Colonel Kline, commandant of the 14th, were "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline" and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The specifications alleged that the accused sent direct to General McLeer an official communication reflecting on the honor and integrity of Colonel Kline, in the form of a letter, which should have been forwarded through regimental headquarters. He charged the Colonel with oppression and with a maladministration of the affairs of the regiment. Ex-Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, of the 39th, counsel for Major Mitchell, entered a demurral to the charges and specifications, contending first, that the facts charged were not sufficient to constitute a military offense, and that separate and distinct offenses were improperly united, in that each specification charged more than one offense. After deliberation it was announced by Colonel Bates that the second charge and all but the first specification of the first charge had been thrown out on the demurral of Counselor Griffin on the advice of the judge advocate. This left the bare charge that Major Mitchell had sent an official communication to General McLeer direct, instead of through the regular military channels, and to which charge and specification the accused pleaded not guilty. The contention of the defense was that the communication was a privileged one. The findings of the court will be forwarded to the Governor.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Adjutant General Lanck, of California, announces that Co. I, 2d Inf., N.G.C., having been brought to an inefficient and unsatisfactory condition by a prevailing spirit of indifference on the part of the enlisted men, who have manifested a disposition of insubordination and unwillingness to comply with lawful orders, is disbanded. Co. H, 7th Inf., has also been disbanded for being below the standard required. The attention of examining boards is called to the necessity of closer recruiting of officers elected or appointed in order that only those who possess suitable qualifications may be commissioned. The commander-in-chief extends his thanks to those who participated in the joint maneuvers, at Camp Atascadero, for their zealous efforts in making the encampment an unqualified success from every point of view. "The general interest and efficiency shown, together with the discipline and conduct of the men," says General Lanck, "merit the highest praise. The work was well accomplished and of infinite value to the State troops, and

they are to be congratulated for the excellent showing made by them at the encampment."

Adjutant General Byers, of Iowa, announces that the physical examination as prescribed and explained in circular dated War Department, Feb. 8, 1904, is adopted as a part of the regulations governing the Iowa N.G.

Gallery practice in the National Guard of Washington, will commence this year on Dec. 1. Auxiliary .22 caliber rifle barrels will be furnished. One complete rifle, ready for use, with initial supply of ammunition, targets and full instructions, will be forwarded to each company commander.

The following changes in the Connecticut N.G. have been made to conform to the requirements of the National Militia law. The battery of Light Artillery shall consist of one captain, two 1st lieutenants, one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one Q.M. sergeant, one stable sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, two artificers, two cooks, fifty-three privates; total, seventy-eight officers and enlisted men. There shall be a Pay Corps, consisting of four paymasters, with the rank of captain; one of whom shall be nominated by the acting paymaster general, and one by the C.O. of each regiment of Infantry.

Capt. P. Lyle Weaver, National Guard of Pennsylvania, military editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who is so well known in military circles, both Regular and Volunteers, and who has been seriously ill for the past five weeks, at his home, Glenside, near Philadelphia, is now reported as convalescent, and expects to return to his professional duties before very long.

The social season at the 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., will be opened at the armory on Thanksgiving eve, by a reception to be given by the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the regiment. Colonel Smith and the board of officers of the regiment have signified their intention of being present and many of the militiamen of the metropolitan district have also promised to attend. Judging from the plans contemplated by the non-com's the affair promises to be one of the most successful given in the 4th's armory in some time.

#### RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The returns from rifle practice of the 71st N.Y. this season at Creedmoor show a falling off in the number of marksmen and sharpshooters, and a good gain in experts and distinguished experts. The regiment is not as large this year as it was last, which of course makes a difference. Last year the regiment qualified 627 marksmen. The figures for the present year follow:

	Marksman	Sharpshooter	Expert	Dist'g'd expert
F.S., N.C.S., H. C., and F.M.	50	15	12	10
Company A .... 48	5	3	1	
Company B .... 102	48	21	7	
Company C .... 37	2	2	2	2
Company D .... 72	7	4	3	3
Company E .... 54	4	3	3	
Company F .... 50	11	6	3	
Company G .... 48	5	2	1	1
Company H .... 36	14	5	4	
Company I .... 40	2	1	0	0
Company K .... 37	6	3	2	2
Totals ..... 574	119	62	36	

A very interesting shooting contest took place at Creedmoor range, New York, on Aug. 12 between teams of four men each, composed of the best shots in the 9th and 71st Regiments, N.G.N.Y. The conditions were ten shots per man each at 200, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards, and Col. N. B. Thurston was referee. It was a very close match up to 800 yards, and in the early stages the 9th Regiment team led slightly. At the 1,000 yards range, however, Captain Hudson of the 9th, who had previously been doing splendid shooting, fell very much behind, only scoring 24 out of a possible 50 points. Despite this, however, he made the highest individual score of the day, 220 points. Captain Evans, also of the 9th Regiment team, made some poor shooting, and his first four shots at 1,000 yards were all misses. The team of the 71st, which finally won the match by 31 points, shot remarkably even. Its aggregate score was 834 points out of a possible 1,000, and the aggregate score of the 9th was 803 points. The highest possible score per man was 250 points. The scores of both the teams follow: 71st Regiment—Lieutenant Wells, 214; Lieutenant Casey, 208; Sergeant Doyle, 207, and Sergeant Corbett, 206; total, 834. 9th Regiment—Captain Hudson, 220; Ordnance Sergeant Corrie, 203; Lieutenant Shepard, 193, and Captain Evans, 187; total, 803. Quite a number of spectators were present, including Colonels Morris, of the 9th, and Bates of the 71st, and the best of feeling prevailed. Indeed, the match did a great deal to draw the officers of both regiments closer together, and Colonel Morris offered the use of the Armory rifle range to the 71st. The 9th Regiment men entertained the shooters of the 71st at the club house on the range, and it was decided that the competition be made a yearly one.

#### INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

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These questions have been answered by the General Staff, U.S. Army:

Par. 181. Question: Is it the intention of the board that the guide should be ignored in this movement? Under the old tactics, the column followed the movements of the guide. In this paragraph of the Revised Drill the column pays no attention to the movements of the guide. Answer: The paragraph should be executed as written. "The guides and file closers" conform to the movement." The quoted sentence means, as relates to the leading guide, that he moves in the most convenient way to maintain his post forty inches in front of the file leader opposite the file closers in the leading squad.

Par. 144. Question: What disposition is made of the rear rank after the command cease firing? At what command does the rear rank move back to its forty inches? Answer: The rear rank remains in the position of load after executing what is prescribed. There is no prescribed command for moving the rear rank to its position. Should the cease firing be followed by a command other than in loadings and firings the rear rank takes its position in executing such following command. Should the succeeding command be 1, order; 2, arms; the rear rank executes the order and at the same time falls back to its distance of forty inches.

Par. 252. Question: Who compose the non-commissioned staff of a battalion in addition to the sergeant major? In the militia they have battalion quartermaster sergeants. Who are the two non-commissioned staff indicated in the diagram on the right flank? Answer: The battalion sergeant major is the only battalion non-commissioned staff officer in the regular army at present. The two figures mentioned represent the non-commissioned staff, whether consisting of one, two, or more members.

Par. 162. Question: Does the quartermaster sergeant act as right guide when parading with the company? To put the average militia quartermaster sergeant in that position would greatly hamper the movements of the company, as he, having other duties to perform, is not able to receive as much instruction as the other soldiers. He is chosen for his clerical ability rather than because he is a well-drilled soldier. Answer: "The quartermaster sergeant is posted according to his rank as a sergeant." The drill regulations make no exceptions in case of un instructed soldiers who have reached the grade of sergeant.



POST QUARTERMASTER SERGEANTS, U.S.A.	
Ager, Ernest	Fort Jay, N.Y.
Alexander, Arthur R.	Fort Robinson, Neb.
Anderson, Benjamin A.	Philippines.
Arndt, Alvin	Fort McHenry, Md.
Atkinson, George A.	Philippines.
Baich, Oliver H.	Fort Wright, Wash.
Baish, Thomas B.	Fort Howard, Md.
Beale, Raymond	Benicia Barracks, Cal.
Bell, Fred	Boise Barracks, Idaho.
Benjamin, Michael	Fort Revere, Mass.
Bennighoven, William P.	Fort Adams, R.I.
Bogie, Ralph H.	Fort McDowell, Cal.
Bourke, Ulrick	Presidio of San Francisco.
Bowmaster, Frank L.	Fort Myer, Va.
Bramstedt, William	Jackson Barracks, La.
Brown, Frank	Fort Liscom, Alaska.
Burgess, Frank R.	Fort Washington, Md.
Bushby, Thomas	Fort Mott, N.J.
Butler, Michael J.	Philippines.
Cahn, Nathan	Philippines.
Carter, George I.	Key West Barracks, Fla.
Chard, Henry C.	Philippines.
Clarke, Henry N.	Presidio of San Francisco.
Coffemberg, Peter	Philippines.
Colesworthy, Clement G.	Philippines.
Cook, Charles F.	Philippines.
Cooper, Stearns	Philippines.
Coppuck, Thomas D.	Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Cotter, Dennis H.	Fort Moultrie, S.C.
Cox, Whitfield H.	Fort Strong, Mass.
Crosby, Charles H.	Fort Robinson, Neb.
Cuffe, Thomas P.	Fort Preble, Me.
Connolly, Thomas	Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
Crommelin, George B.	Fort Slocum, N.Y.
Daly, William J.	Fort Flagler, Wash.
Delmar, John	Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
Douglass, James L.	Fort McPherson, Ga.
Downs, James M.	Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.
Drew, M. E.	Philippines.
Easton, Robert C.	Fort Niagara, N.Y.
Evans, Charles C.	Fort Lawton, Wash.
Fields, Frank	Fort Fremont, S.C.
Fink, Frederick L.	Philippines.
Finlay, Francis	Fort Mason, Cal.
Fitzgerald, Raymond	Philippines.
Flynn, Charles E.	Fort Monroe, Va.
Ford, Edward	Fort Thomas, Ky.
Fredeman, Henry F.	Philippines.
Freeman, Osman	Fort Douglas, Utah.
Fuhrmann, Siegmund F.	E. Schuykill Arsenal, Phila.
Fyfe, Charles W.	Philippines.
Gaddess, Charles	Philippines.
Gee, Walter J.	Fort Wayne, Mich.
Geisler, John G.	Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
Gibbons, Richard	Philippines.
Gillespie, James R.	Philippines.
Gillmore, Charles	Fort Grant, Ariz.
Gillmore, Robert A.	Fort Lincoln, N.D.
Giltinan, Michael	Fort Trumbull, Conn.
Gordon, John G.	Philippines.
Grimes, John T.	Fort Caswell, N.C.
Grindley, William C.	Fort Baker, Cal.
Gunther, Abraham L.	Fort Worden, Wash.
Hackett, James	Fort Hunt, Va.
Hector, John M.	Philippines.
Halbwachs, Charles	Philippines.
Hammond, William D.	Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Hanson, Henry M.	S. Louis, Mo. (World's Fr.)
Harvey, Charles	Fort Huachuca, Ariz. T.
Harvey, James S.	Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
Hatcher, Charles J.	Fort Brady, Mich.
Hecht, Herman	Philippines.
Hess, Ernest	Fort DuChesne, Utah.
Hester, L. Alexander	San Juan, Porto Rico.
Hinson, Clifford J.	Fort Constitution, N.H.
Hirte, Adalbert	Fort Rosecrans, Cal.
Hittinger, J. J.	St. Louis, Mo.
Howard, Robert A.	Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Hubbard, Charles	Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga.
Irving, Howard	Philippines.
Jacobs, Forest R.	Fort Davis, Alaska.
John, Evan H.	Fort Ringgold, Texas.
Johnson, Charles R.	Philippines.
Kalb, Albert	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Kay, Albert	Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter.
Kemball, Richard J.	Philippines.
Kemp, Samuel I.	Fort Warren, Mass.
King, William T.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
Kitchen, George R.	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Klieforth, Ernest H.	Fort Dade, Fla.
Koening, Charles	Philippines.
Kratzke, Albert H.	Fort Totten, N.Y.
Kuter, Fritz W.	Fort Riley, Kas.
Lane, Denis	Fort Assiniboine, Mont.
Laursen, Peter	Philippines.
Lauth, Joseph A.	Fort Missoula, Mont.
Legendre, Matthews	Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.
Lehnhard, Carl J.	Fort Miley, Cal.
Levinsohn, Arthur	Philippines.
Lisicki, Frank	Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
Loen, Louis S.	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Lorenz, William A.	Fort Mason, Cal.
Luberoff, George	Fort Reno, Oklahoma Ter.
Luge, Henry	Fort Clark, Texas.
Lynch, Daniel H.	St. Louis Mo. (World's Fr.)
Lyons, John	Fort Sheridan, Ill.
Leonard, Patrick J.	Fort Adams, R.I.
Mack, George W.	Fort Terry, N.Y.
Maccubbin, Charles	Fort Flagler, Wash.
Macdonald, Albert J.	Fort Mansfield, R.I.
Macleod, Norman	Fort Williams, Me.
Marsh, Thomas B.	Fort Stevens, Ore.
Martin, William	Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Martin, William	Fort Harrison, Mont.
Mattison, William H.	Fort Banks, Mass.
McClinton, Willard L.	Fort Barrancas, Fla.
McDermott, J. T.	Fort Porter, N.Y.
McDonald, Henry	Fort Bayard, N.M.
McGee, Peter J.	Fort Morgan, Ala.
McGhone, John J.	Fort Sam Houston, Texas
Meador, John E.	Fort MacKenzie, Wyo.
Merzic, Peter N.	Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Moell, Franklin A.	Fort DuPont, Dela.
Morelle, Charles J.	Philippines.
Mullen, Michael	Fort Riley, Kas.
Murrell, James	Fort Wingate, N.M.
Nasahl, Gottlieb	Fort Bliss, Texas.
Newman, Alexander	Philippines.
O'Brien, Daniel J.	Philippines.
Ogilvie, Harry S.	Philippines.
Ole, Henry R.	Philippines.
Osborn, Rowland	Philippines.
Owens, Charles H.	Philippines.
Patton, Thomas	Philippines.
Patterson, Thomas	Whipple Barracks, Ariz. T.
Pierpont, Albert	Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Radzvill, Michael	Philippines.
Reichherzer, Conrad	Fort Rodman, Mass.
Reilly, William	Philippines.
Reissmann, Frederick	West Point, N.Y.
Roberts, Thomas D.	Philippines.
Rohlfing, Ernest	Clothing Depot, St. Louis.
Rosemere, Earl H.	Fort Columbia, Wash.
Roth, Herman	Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Rowell, Joseph A.	Fort Keogh, Mont.
Russ, Joseph	Camp McKinley, Honolulu.
Scally, John S.	Camp McKinley, Honolulu.
Sebald, Max	Fort Brown, Texas.
Sharp, Eber I.	Philippines.
Simmons, John T.	Philippines.
Simpson, Oliver T.	Cayey, Porto Rico.
Sloan, Henry C.	Fort Bliss, Texas.
Smith, Oliver	Philippines.
Smith, William J.	Philippines.
Spencer, William J.	Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
Spidel, Espy	Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
Spokes, John	Fort Egbert, Alaska.
Stanger, Fred	Fort Sill, O.T.
Staples, Frederick	Philippines.
Stevenson, Bertrand W.	Madison Barracks, N.Y.
Streeman, Charles	Philippines.
Sturley, George W. F.	Fort Douglas, Utah.
Supple, John H.	Philippines.
Thornburg, George W.	Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
Timmons, Charles S.	Fort Meade, S.D.
Torngren, Arvid	In hospital, Fort Lawton.
Turcot, Eugene	Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
Usler, Frederick	Relieved at Camp Geo. H. Thomas, Ga., Sept. 5, 1904; on furlough.
Van Heukerorth, William	2117 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich; on furlough.
Von der Goltz, Robert	Fort McKinley, Me.
Wade, Daniel E.	Fort Casey, Wash.
Ward, Charles T.	Fort Wood, N.Y.
Warren, Frank J.	Washington Barracks, D.C.
Wehrkamp, George	Philippines.
Wess, Joseph	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Wey, Peter W.	Fort Andrews, Mass.
Wickins, Charles B.	Fort Scriver, Ga.
Widell, Berndt	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Willax, Harry P.	U.S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco.
Williams, Gottlieb	Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska.
Williams, Michael	Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Williams, Richard J.	Fort Niobrara, Neb.
Wirth, George	In hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
Woenne, Gustave	Pekin, China.
Wolters, Robert	Fort Crook, Neb.
Yeager, Charles	Philippines.
Zautner, George H.	Zorns, Frank.

All of the officers have been detached from the Mayflower, and her crew has been transferred preparatory to the vessel going out of commission for repair and overhauling. This work will be done at the New York Navy Yard, and will be hurried to completion as rapidly as possible.

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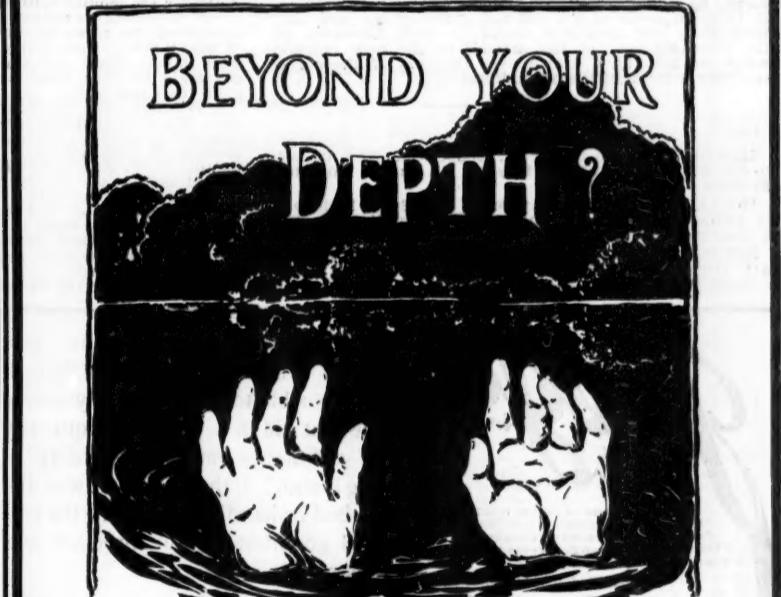
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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. B.—The War Department does not care to make public the information you desire.

W. P. B.—You should address your friend, giving his rank, "Troop C, 14th U.S. Cav., Manila, P.I."

J. C. M.—Write to the Military Secretary, Washington, D.C., for a copy of G.O. 47, Nov. 2, 1903, relating to the examination of enlisted men for commission.

C. W. G. K.—Manual of Field Instruction No. 2, published by Col. E. E. Britton, 864 Carroll street, Brooklyn, N.Y., is probably the work you want, and its price is ten cents. There is also a handbook for N.C.O. by Capt. M. B. Stewart, 8th U.S. Inf., price fifty cents, which you can get from Ridabock and Company, 112 Fourth avenue, New York city.

O. L.—The scores in the National Match at Fort Riley, Kas., have heretofore been fully published in our columns. The team from the National Guard of New York won the team contest on a score of 4,222 points, defeating eighteen teams. The national individual match was won by 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Co. A, 15th Inf., his aggregate score being 462 points. The national pistol match was won by Sergt. M. Casey, Troop L, 5th Cav., score 236.

P. P. F.—There are no records kept of salaries paid football coaches all over the world, so it is impossible to state the highest salary ever paid one.

W. J.—Look under the head of our official despatches and you will find the names of officers of the Army, who arrive at and depart from San Francisco on Army transports to and from the Philippines.

A. P. H.—You will have to pay the cost of sending your Christmas package to San Francisco, Cal., to be shipped on the Army transport there, for the Philippines.

SUBSCRIBER.—When Colonel Mitchell selected the motto "Lex rigit Arma tuentur" for the M.O.L.L.U.S. the College of Heralds in London, of which he was a member, gave the translation as: "Law rules. Arms defend."

U.S. SOLDIER ASKS: As to the correct clothing allowance for the first six months of a soldier that enlisted February, 1904, for the General Recruiting Service, and is still serving in that branch. How much is the allowance from February to August (half year settlement) private Artillery, General Recruiting Service? Answer: The allowance of a private of Artillery of the General Recruiting Service is \$56.57, if he drew only the old uniform. \$78.47 if he drew all articles of the new uniform. If he drew some of the old and some of the new uniform then the allowance would be \$56.57 increased by the increased cost of the articles of the new uniform which he may have drawn over the cost of the corresponding articles of the old uniform.

## BORN.

HAYDEN.—At the New Post, Dodge, Ga., Nov. 13, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. R. N. Hayden, 7th Cav., a daughter, Frances Johnson Hayden.

HOLCOMB.—Born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Richmond C. Holcomb, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 16, 1904, a daughter, Gladys Browning Holcomb.

REEDER.—To the wife of Lieut. Russell Potter Reeder, Art. Corps, U.S.A., Nov. 16, 1904, at Fort Caswell, N.C., a daughter, Julia Potter.

WHITLOCK.—To the wife of Lieut. F. O. Whitlock, 14th Cav., at West Point, N.Y., on Nov. 16, 1904, a daughter.

## MARRIED.

COCHU—GAGEBY.—At Johnstown, Pa., Nov. 12, 1904, Lieut. Grove W. Cochu, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Fend Gageby.

GILLMORE—HEMSLEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Lieut. Quincy A. Gillmore, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Frances West Hemsley.

LAURSON—MILLS.—At West Point, N.Y., Nov. 15, 1904, Miss Gertrude Mills, daughter of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., to Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th U.S. Cav.

PEASE—MOHLER.—At New York city, Nov. 12, 1904, Miss Margaret C. Mohler and Dr. Edward A. Pease, both of Surg. Theodore N. Pease, U.S.N.

USHER—CUNNINGHAM.—At St. Marks Church, San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 12, 1904, Capt. Francis M. C. Usher, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Kate H. Cunningham, of San Antonio.

## DIED.

BAUR.—At Fort Apache, Ariz., Oct. 31, 1904, Sergt. 1st Class Alfred Baur, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

BRANDEGE.—In New London, Nov. 10, 1904, Hon. Augustus Brandege, aged seventy-six years, father of Mrs. M. G. Zalinski, wife of Major Zalinski, U.S.A.

HAY.—At Warsaw, Ill., Nov. 13, 1904, Major Leonard Hay, U.S.A., retired, brother of Secretary of State Hay.

LYONS.—At McKeepsport, Pa., Oct. 31, 1904, Dennis J. A. Lyons, brother of the late Lieut. R. T. Lyons, U.S.A.

ROCKWELL.—At Washington, D.C., Nov. 9, 1904, Mrs. Margaret C. Rockwell, widow of the late Acting Master John E. Rockwell, S.N.C.

SMITH.—At East Aurora, N.Y., Nov. 2, 1904, Mr. W. H. Smith, father of Mrs. Hale, wife of Capt. Harry C. Hale, 15th U.S. Inf.

## THE PRESIDIO.

The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 10, 1904. The 10th Infantry and 4th Cavalry combined last Friday night in giving a farewell hop to the 28th Infantry. It was a most enjoyable affair, and was well attended by both Army people and civilians, as the regrets over the departure of the 28th were many.

The 21st Infantry commanded by Col. Charles A. Williams, arrived at the end of last week, and moved into the quarters left vacant by the 28th, and are gradually becoming settled. The regiment is to be sent to the Philippines in the spring, so their stay here will be but brief. With them came Lieuts. W. H. Tefft, H. S. Klerster, Med. Dept., the latter, well known in San Francisco, having been stationed at Fort Miley for some time. Major William Stephenson, who has been East on leave for some weeks, has returned to his duties at the Presidio, and is being warmly welcomed.

Col. Charles Morris, commanding the Presidio, and his adjutant, Capt. Louis Ray Burgess, left on Tuesday for Fort Rosecrans to make their regular Artillery inspection, and also to witness the target practice there.

The Hospital Corps men of the general hospital will give a dance to-night. The three batteries of Field Artillery have completed their season of pistol practice, Lieut. R. W. Briggs taking the lead as the best shot, his record in the dismounted pistol practice being over ninety per cent. The pack train and wagon train have returned to the Presidio, having been in the national parks of the State for six months with the 9th Cavalry.

Col. Sedgwick Pratt and Major Henry L. Harris have completed the work of establishing a base line at Fort Winfield Scott, Fort Miley, Fort Mason, Point Bonita, Fort Baker, Angel Island and Alcatraz, and left on Monday night for Fort Rosecrans, where they expect to complete the same work.

A Texas reunion was held a few nights ago at the Presidio Y.M.C.A. building, under the auspices of the association. A number of Texans were present, and light refreshments were served.

Capt. F. W. Kobbé, 21st Inf., son of Gen. W. A. Kobbé, retired, is ill in the general hospital. Mrs. James B. Taylor entertained the ladies of the garrison very delightfully this afternoon with euchre, in her attractive home at the bend of the road. Lieut. John E. Morris, who was such a favorite when stationed here with the 10th Infantry, is in town again on a short leave from his station at Fort Wright, Wash.

Medals have arrived at department headquarters for the

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two men, Lieut. John Clapham and 1st Sergt. George Sayer, both 15th Inf., who as rifle shots are entitled to the rank of distinguished marksmen.

Col. C. A. Williams and the other officers of the 21st Infantry made their official call on General Moore yesterday afternoon.

As the time for the athletic tournament approaches the interest of everyone is increasing. Many of the merchants in town are contributing money or articles which the soldiers would enjoy as prizes, which is a great incentive to the men to enter the contests, as ordinarily the prizes are of small value. The grand stand is in process of erection and will undoubtedly be crowded as this is the first tournament of the kind held for many years and civilians are always interested in coming to the Presidio for special events. Lieutenant McIntyre is busy drilling his provisional battery, and their drill alone will be a sight well worth coming to see.

Col. George Andrews, adjutant general of the Division of the Pacific, has gone to Raymond, Cal., with a party of friends on a hunting expedition. Major R. L. Bullard, 28th Inf., who has been on duty in the Philippines for a long time, is in the city en route to join his regiment. Lieut. E. W. Robinson, of the same regiment, is also in the city on leave.

Miss Alice Andrews, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Andrews, is one of this season's debutantes, making her first appearance in society at Miss Elsa Draper's dinner dance at the Bohemian Club.

## FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 12, 1904.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 5, the officers' baseball team played a team from Valentine. Only four innings were played, but the officers were 16 to 8. One of the best players on the Valentine team hurt his ankle during the second inning. The officers playing were: Captains Shattuck and Macklin, Lieutenants Dodge, Weigenstein, Green, Donald, Grier, Harbald and Walhall. The Valentine football team has challenged the officers, but so far no definite arrangements have been made.

Capt. J. P. O'Neill has been quite ill with an attack of appendicitis, but fortunately an operation was not necessary and the captain is now up and around. There is and has been quite a lot of gripe around. Fortunately the weather has moderated again, and we hope to have some more pleasant days.

The hop was given Tuesday evening this week. It being Election day, arrangements were made for the receipt of returns, which were put on a bulletin board and were always the object of much interest, although nothing definite was learned before the hop broke up, as the final issue.

Beer and sandwiches were served during the evening.

Thursday morning the bridge whist club met at Mrs. Penrose's. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Leitch entertained at bridge whist. Their guests were Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Penrose, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Troup, May Penrose, Captain O'Neill, Lieutenants Johnson and Walhall. Mrs. Johnson received a copy of "Elwell on Bridge Whist" as first prize and Lieutenant Walhall won the gentleman's prize.

Monday evening the "bachelors not in 21" gave a dinner to the "bachelors not in 21." Covers were laid for ten. A good dinner and a very jolly evening was enjoyed by all.

Monday evening there was quite a prairie fire about a half a mile from the post and extending over half a mile out. C and A companies were turned out with wet sacks, and in an hour and a half succeeded in getting the fire out. That is the nearest a fire has come to the post since this regiment came.

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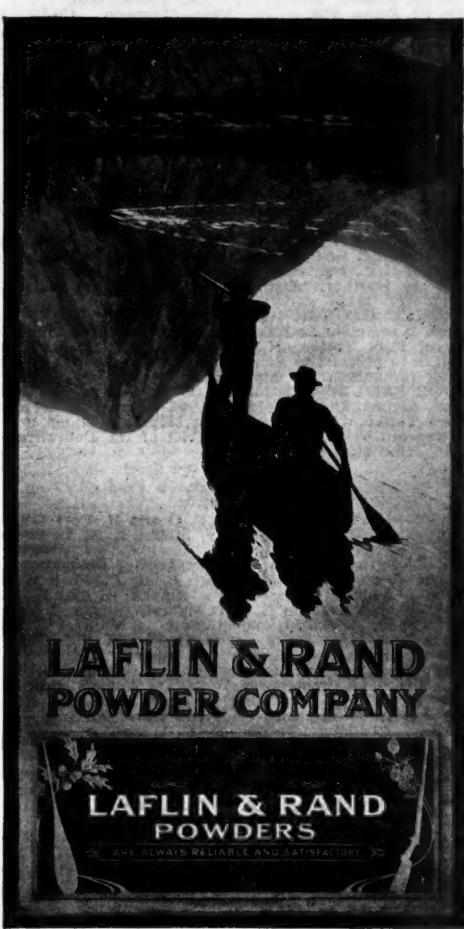
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#### FORT PREBLE.

Fort Preble, Me., Nov. 12, 1904.

A grand full dress ball was given by the members of the 75th Co., C.A., at their barracks, on Thursday evening, Nov. 10. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, rifles, miniature cannon, cannon balls, evergreens, and an immense Golden Eagle. Great credit is due Sergt. John A. Sullivan for his painstaking attention to every detail of preparation. Musician Frank Leonard as floor director is to be complimented on the orderly and efficient manner in which the order of dances were run off. He was ably assisted by Sergeants Griffin and Vayo, and Privates Devault, Hoyt, and O'Leary. All are unanimous in praise of the service of the refreshments, which was in charge of Corporal Goldrup assisted by Mechanic Smith.

Major and Mrs. C. D. Parkhurst and Miss L. Parkhurst, Capt. and Mrs. A. Moses, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Matson, Capt. W. F. Truby and Lieut. H. W. Bunn, were present and enjoyed several dances before taking their departure. When about to leave Major Parkhurst, commanding the post, expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner in which the entire affair was conducted.

The grand march was led off by 1st Sergt. N. W. Raynor, 75th Co., and Mrs. Raynor, 243 couples taking part; after which a delightful order of dancing was enjoyed by all present. During intermission light refreshments were served in the company dining hall and were thoroughly enjoyed. After the intermission dancing was resumed and continued until ten minutes of twelve, when after the "Home Sweet Home" waltz the visitors left for the city on special cars. They were all profuse in their praise of the ball and hoped there would soon be another.

F. E. B.

#### CAMP MARAHUL.

Camp Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., Oct. 5, 1904.

Duty has become very arduous and wearing here. The camp, being so scattered and covering so much ground, requires an unusually large guard. Seventy-five men are mounted on guard daily. Where we formerly had thirteen organizations to do this guard, we now have eight. Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, has been moved to Camp Overton. Two companies of the 22d Infantry are kept at Taraca, and two have been sent to the town of Marahul, on the lake, to replace the two companies of Scouts, who have gone to Illoilo for station. The men go on guard one day, on old guard the next, on old guard fatigue the third day, and on new guard again the fourth. This with the drills and hikes is wearing them out. Therefore all are taking their discharges and none are re-enlisting here. We will lose 300 men from the regiment by discharge between now and next February. The climate is perfect and a man can keep his health here as well as in the States. It is therefore a desirable station, and there should be lots of re-enlistments. But there is a limit to human endurance. We love the 22d and its officers, but we can't work continually without any rests, recreations or diversions. Two more battalions are badly needed here to do the work, guard and hiking. In fact, two regiments could be kept busy here. Send us more troops. We don't want to leave.

Although the two companies at Taraca are changed every two weeks, the majors and their staffs are kept there four months. On the 20th of last month Major Crittenden completed his tour. So he and Lieutenant Halford were relieved by Major Pickering and Lieutenant Bull. Lieutenant Harris, the battalion adjutant, requested to remain over there and was permitted to do so.

The officers completed their examinations on the second year's course, under the old school order last week and all heaved a sigh of relief. This course is not taken during the winter, the usual time, in this department, on account of the time of the rainy season and the field service. But they will have to begin in November under the

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new order. The rest will be of short duration—only the month of October.

Interest in baseball has not been very lively of late, because we can't get games. The 14th Cavalry was among those that we (22d Infantry) beat so badly at Zamboanga last spring. So they went to work, put in several months practice, thought they could beat us now and invited us down to Camp Overton two weeks ago to play a game for a \$25 purse. We went and beat them seven to one. But they are still game, and are coming up here on the seventh to play us again.

Several officers and ladies are coming up with them, so there is to be a hop Friday night. This is the first hop for about six weeks, there having been none since Lieutenant Turton's death. For this reason and on account of the visitors, it will doubtless be a large and enjoyable affair.

The ladies of the post have organized a bridge whist card club and dubbed it "The Peseta Club." The members entertain it in turn at their homes every Tuesday morning. Every week each member contributes a peseta, which goes to buy a prize for the last meeting during the month. This is given to the one who has made the highest aggregate score during the month. Mrs. Hamilton Mrs. Newell and Mrs. Pickering have entertained it so far. Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Hannay, Mrs. Whitfield, Mrs. Wales and Mrs. Wassell, the other members, are to entertain it in the order named.

Lieutenant West went to Zamboanga last week on a week's leave to visit friends. Captain Wassell has gone to Manila to arrange for printing the history of the 22d Infantry, which he has written. Lieut. and Mrs. Justice have gone to Japan on a six weeks' leave of absence. Mrs. Newell and Miss Arnold leave next week for Japan. There Mrs. Newell will meet her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, of Chicago, and return here with them. Miss Arnold will go on to her home in the United States.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

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1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A., ordered to command. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, in temporary command. Headquarter, Governors Island, N.Y.

(a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.

(b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.

2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

(b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.

(c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr. Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.

(a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

(b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.

4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

(a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

(b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

(a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.

(b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.

(c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

### ENGINEERS.

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3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assinibine.

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GENERAL HENRY KNOX, Capt. F. C. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD, Capt. Lloyd England, A.C., commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to Southern Artillery District of New York for submarine mine work.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD, Capt. George T. Patterson, commanding. At School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, N.Y., receiving equipment; under orders to proceed to the Artillery District of the Delaware for submarine mine work.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Company I on temporary duty at World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.)

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C, D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; D, Fort Thomas, Ky.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I, K, L and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb. On Dec. 31, 1904. Cos. K and L will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, K, and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Philippines.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboin, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F, and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L, and M, Fort Brown, Texas; H and I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fort Sheridan Ill.; I, K, L, and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort Duchesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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11th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.

12th, Ft. Greble, R.I.

13th, Ft. Monroe, Va.

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15th, Ft. Preble, Me.

16th, Ft. Banks, Mass.

17th, Ft. Warren, Mass.

18th, Ft. Adams, R.I.

19th, Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

20th, Ft. Slocum, N.Y.

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## GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, writing in the London Times, says that among the treasured memories of his nine years wanderings in Asia, "not the least valuable are the hours I have spent in General Kuropatkin's company. And of all the distinguished men I have met, between St. Petersburg and Pekin and between Irkutsk and Haidarabad, there is only one who has left upon me the same deep and abiding impression—namely, Lord Curzon. It is in the hands of these two men that the destinies of Asia have during the last few years in great part rested. In his manners and bearing General Kuropatkin is quite as simple and natural as Lord Curzon, and, like the Viceroy of India, he treats all who are subject to his authority as men, listening to such as need help, and treating all, even the meanest among them, with the greatest consideration, kindness and politeness. Both are true and zealous patriots, both have devoted their life and best powers to the service of the country which gave them birth, and both are deeply sensible of the heavy responsibility which rests upon them.

"Alexei Nicolaievitch Kuropatkin is the central figure in the great and striking drama which is now being enacted in the theater of war in Manchuria. As a young man he served in the French Foreign Legion in Algiers. It was as chief of the staff to Skobelev that he learned the practical side of war. Yet how unlike is he to Skobelev! The latter loved war for its own sake. General Kuropatkin regards war entirely from its serious side, as an unavoidable evil, an art that must be studied with industry and thoroughness, leaving nothing to chance or to the enthusiasm of the moment. In point of popularity with the army he even rivals his former chief; but whereas Skobelev by his mere presence possessed the power to electrify his men and kindle their enthusiasm, Kuropatkin inspires in his troops a feeling of unruffled calmness, confidence and security. They look upon him as their father, and know that he takes the same interest in every man that marches in the ranks that he would in his own son.

"Everybody who has been brought into personal contact with General Kuropatkin must acknowledge that it would be difficult to meet with a more amiable and attractive personality. His face bears the unmistakable stamp of goodness, consideration and self-control. I am convinced that even amid the thunder of the cannon at Liao-Yang he was possessed of the same absolutely unshaken calm with which he reviewed the Turcoman militia on the plain outside of Askabad. Never has a deprecatory word been uttered about him behind his back, and never has a Russian general been regarded with greater confidence and love by all, from the Czar him-

self, down to the meanest soldier in the ranks. He will have nothing to do with favoritism or nepotism; he is known for his incorruptible sense of justice, and in making his promotions he has never been guided by any other considerations except those of merit and capacity. If he has any favorites at all in the army they are the simple Cossacks. He has never abused his power. His own brother, whom I met at Osh in 1902, was then filling a very subordinate post as *pomoshnik* or assistant to the district chief of that small and insignificant town, which might, indeed, almost be regarded as a place of deportation in the heart of Asia.

"I have heard people express astonishment that General Kuropatkin should carry ikons or sacred images with him to the seat of war in the Far East. But it must not be forgotten that General Kuropatkin is a genuine orthodox Russian of the old stamp. At the same time I believe he is much too practical a man to put his trust in sacred images alone; his position renders it necessary that he should, at all events outwardly, show them all reverence, for nothing less than that is demanded of their leader by the Russian soldiers, who are often superstitious and generally have been brought up under the influence of ignorant priests. Nevertheless, Kuropatkin is himself a truly religious man in the best sense of the word; but in war he places his reliance principally upon his men and his own counterstrokes of tactics and strategy.

"Nobody will, I suppose, dispute the fact that he is the ablest of living Russian strategists and commanders. But on the field of battle even the ablest general may find himself in situations that are too stubborn for his plans and calculations. It is indeed hard for a man who, with such an honorable and brilliant career behind him, should have such a difficult problem to cope with and such an enormous responsibility thrust upon him just at the time when he might reasonably look forward to the enjoyment of a well-earned repose."

The Dixon Military Institute, an institution recently opened at Dixon, Ill., has for its object the training, disciplining and educating of young men for military as well as civil vocations. It offers a one year preparatory course for West Point and Annapolis and also courses preparatory to the positions of staff sergeant, electrician sergeant, master electrician and various other non-commissioned appointments in the Regular Service. It is believed by the proprietors that there are many young men who would be glad to take a course of instruction fitting them for the special grades of non-commissioned officers, as well as those who are working for commissions. The Dixon Institute is said to be the only school furnishing courses for the former class. Mr. Grant Allyn Cap-

ron, formerly of Troop B, 1st Cav., U.S.A., is the commandant. The generals commanding the various departments of the Army have been invited by the president of this school to appoint as a cadet one soldier whose term of enlistment is about to expire, the Institute to furnish tuition free to these appointees. The charges for tuition, board, lodging and uniforms are moderate and will bring the school within reach of young men of small means who may desire to follow a military career.

A literary note says: "Admiral Schley, who wears a mustache and goatee, was standing on a Manhattan street corner the other day and a couple of small boys were conversing about him in awe-stricken whispers. 'Say, wot does he wear a beard for?' asked the younger one, who evidently associated the Navy with chromos of smooth-shaven sailors using patent soaps. 'Aw, but ye're ignorant,' replied the elder. 'Wot's his eyebrows for? To keep de smoke an' sweat of battle out of his eyes. Well, de mustache is to keep 'em out of his mouth, an'—' The admiral fled before he had heard his beard explained."

John Fox, jr., who has just arrived in this country from Japan, will contribute to the Christmas Scribner's another of his articles giving his experiences as a correspondent, and the amusing incidents that attended the efforts of the foreign correspondents to get to the front in the present war.

## THE NEW LINOTYPE LETTER.

The new letter "dh" to represent the "th" sound, just made by the Linotype Company, is used in this article in giving an account of it. It had been noticed that the digraph amounted to a twenty-fifth part or 8 per cent. of composed type—that on the average "th" occurred one to every five or eight words. Now this, as compared with the regular letters, is the eighth in point of frequency.

Since "dh" will represent a sound in the language which has no specific character, and a sound uniformly served by "th," it is believed that a fusion of the two letters makes an ideal independent letter for this independent sound, and the simple fact of joining the two letters enables a saving of 4 per cent. in typesetting.

Away back in the early history of language the Hebrews, or rather the Phoenicians, had a letter which the Greeks made over into "th" (theta) upon their adoption of the alphabet, and by good rights the Romans should have maintained it when they borrowed the alphabet from the Greeks. Later the Anglo-Saxons, perceiving the need of a "th" letter, borrowed a symbol of a neighboring language, which, probably, would have been preserved in English to this very day had not the Norman-French conquered and overpowered English audiority.

The making of this letter may mean the overgrowth of x, whose place it has been assigned on the typesetting machine, but x occurs barely eight times per 1,000 words, and might be replaced by cs. This new letter "dh" is being tried at the instance of Mr. Robert W. Mason, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

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"A special section of the War Department General Staff having prepared, under the direction of the Chief of Staff, a complete revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations, which has been approved by the President, it is herewith published for the information and government of the Army and the organized militia of the United States.

"With a view to insure uniformity throughout the Army, all infantry exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited, and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

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